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Revision of the Oriental species of the genus *Bradymerus* Perroud, with descriptions of 29 new species (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)[1]

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Abstract

The Oriental species of the genus *Bradymerus* Perroud (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Cnodalonini) are revised. The species characters are discussed and figured. – New species: *Bradymerus andoi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. bocakorum* **n. sp.** (Mindanao), *B. crockerensis* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. emasicus* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. fouquei* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. gebieni* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. gerstmeieri* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. grimmi* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. hauseri* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. kanchenjungicus* **n. sp.** (Nepal), *B. kaszabi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. kinabalicus* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. kodadai* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. kulzeri* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. laoticus* **n. sp.** (Laos), *B. lombokicus* **n. sp.** (Lombok), *B. majeri* **n. sp.** (Andaman Islands), *B. malayicus* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia, Thailand), *B. maramagicus* **n. sp.** (Mindanao), *B. masumotoi* **n. sp.** (Island Lan Hsu near Taiwan), *B. merkli* **n. sp.** (Vietnam), *B. michihikoi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. pseudomalayicus* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. reibnitzi* **n. sp.** (Java), *B. riedeli* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. sprecherae* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. sumatranus* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. sumbawaicus* **n. sp.** (Sumbawa), *B. thailandicus* **n. sp.** (Thailand). – New synonyms: *B. clathratus* Schaufuss, 1887 (*B. junctus* Shibata, 1980 **n. syn.**), *B. sijthoffi* Gebien, 1925 (*B. tibialis* Kulzer, 1951 **n. syn.**). – New combinations: *Bradymerus aeneus* (Kaszab, 1980) **n. comb.** from *Planibates*, *Bradymerus fukiensis* (Kaszab, 1954) **n. comb.** from *Planibates*, *Derosphaerus opacicollis* (Kulzer, 1951) **n. comb.** from *Bradymerus*. – Lectotypes are designated for: *B. acutangulus* Gebien, 1925, *B. acuticostis* Gebien, 1925, *B. andamanus* Gebien, 1914, *B. aulacopterus* (Fairmaire, 1883), *B. celebensis* Gebien, 1925, *B. clathratus* Schaufuss, 1887, *B. drescheri* Gebien, 1925, *B. eschscholtzi* Gebien, 1921, *B. impressicollis* Gebien, 1913, *B. interstitialis* Schaufuss, 1887 (*B. alternatus* Schaufuss, 1887 syn.), *B. mcgregori* Gebien, 1921, *B. nodicollis* Gebien, 1925, *B. pertyi* Gebien, 1921 (*B. elongatus* Gebien, 1913 homonym), *B. sijthoffi* Gebien, 1925, *B. spretus* Gebien, 1925.
Keywords: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Cnodalonini, *Bradymerus*, Oriental, new species, new synonyms, taxonomy.

[1] Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 53. – For no. 52 see Annales Zoologici 55: 565–569 (2005).

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Zusammenfassung

Die orientalischen Arten der Gattung *Bradymerus* Perroud (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Cnodalonini) werden revidiert. Die Artkennzeichen werden diskutiert und abgebildet. – Neue Arten: *Bradymerus andoi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. bocakorum* **n. sp.** (Mindanao), *B. crockerensis* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. emasicus* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. fouquei* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. gebieni* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. gerstmeieri* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. grimmi* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. hauseri* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. kanchenjungicus* **n. sp.** (Nepal), *B. kaszabi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. kinabalicus* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. kodadai* **n. sp.** (Borneo), *B. kulzeri* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. laoticus* **n. sp.** (Laos), *B. lombokicus* **n. sp.** (Lombok), *B. majeri* **n. sp.** (Andaman Inseln), *B. malayicus* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia, Thailand), *B. maramagicus* **n. sp.** (Mindanao), *B. masumotoi* **n. sp.** (Insel Lan Hsu nahe Taiwan), *B. merkli* **n. sp.** (Vietnam), *B. michihikoi* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. pseudomalayicus* **n. sp.** (W Malaysia), *B. reibnitzi* **n. sp.** (Java), *B. riedeli* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. sprecherae* **n. sp.** (Sulawesi), *B. sumatranus* **n. sp.** (Sumatra), *B. sumbawaicus* **n. sp.** (Sumbawa), *B. thailandicus* **n. sp.** (Thailand). – Neue Synonyme: *B. clathratus* Schaufuss, 1887 (*B. junctus* Shibata, 1980 **n. syn.**), *B. sijthoffi* Gebien, 1925 (*B. tibialis* Kulzer, 1951 **n. syn.**). – Neue Kombinationen: *Bradymerus aeneus* (Kaszab, 1980) **n. comb.** von *Planibates*, *Bradymerus fukiensis* (Kaszab, 1954) **n. comb.** von *Planibates*, *Derosphaerus opacicollis* (Kulzer, 1951) **n. comb.** von *Bradymerus*. – Lectotypen werden designiert für: *B. acutangulus* Gebien, 1925, *B. acuticostis* Gebien, 1925, *B. andamanus* Gebien, 1914, *B. aulacopterus* (Fairmaire, 1883), *B. celebensis* Gebien, 1925, *B. clathratus* Schaufuss, 1887, *B. drescheri* Gebien, 1925, *B. eschscholtzi* Gebien, 1921, *B. impressicollis* Gebien, 1913, *B. interstitialis* Schaufuss, 1887 (*B. alternatus* Schaufuss, 1887 syn.), *B. mcgregori* Gebien, 1921, *B. nodicollis* Gebien, 1925, *B. pertyi* Gebien, 1921 (*B. elongatus* Gebien, 1913 Homonym), *B. sijthoffi* Gebien, 1925, *B. spretus* Gebien, 1925.

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1 Introduction

The numerous species of the genus *Bradymerus* Perroud, 1864 (type-species: *tuberculatus* Perroud, 1864 = *amicorum* Fairmaire, 1849) are distributed mainly in the Indo-Australian Region, additional species are known from Micronesia, the Seychelles, Madagascar and the eastern Afrotropical Region. Gebien (1913, 1925) summarized the taxonomic knowledge of that time, subsequently Kulzer (1951), Kaszab (1954, 1980) and Shibata (1980) added a few new Oriental species.

In the present contribution, all species of *Bradymerus* are revised occuring in an area in southeastern Asia as indicated on the map (Fig. 1). Not included are specimens from the Moluccas (= Maluku Islands, for example Halmahera, Seram), these taxa are intended to be treated later together with the Papuan species. Also not included are the species from the Pacific Islands (Micronesia, see Kulzer 1957) as well as the few ones from the Afrotropical area. This paper treats 44 known and adds 29 new species from the selected area. However, the total number of species in that region is even higher, because some taxa remain doubtful (chapter 5) and some older specimens and some single females from different collections could not clearly be identified at present. The distributional data in this paper are not just cited from the

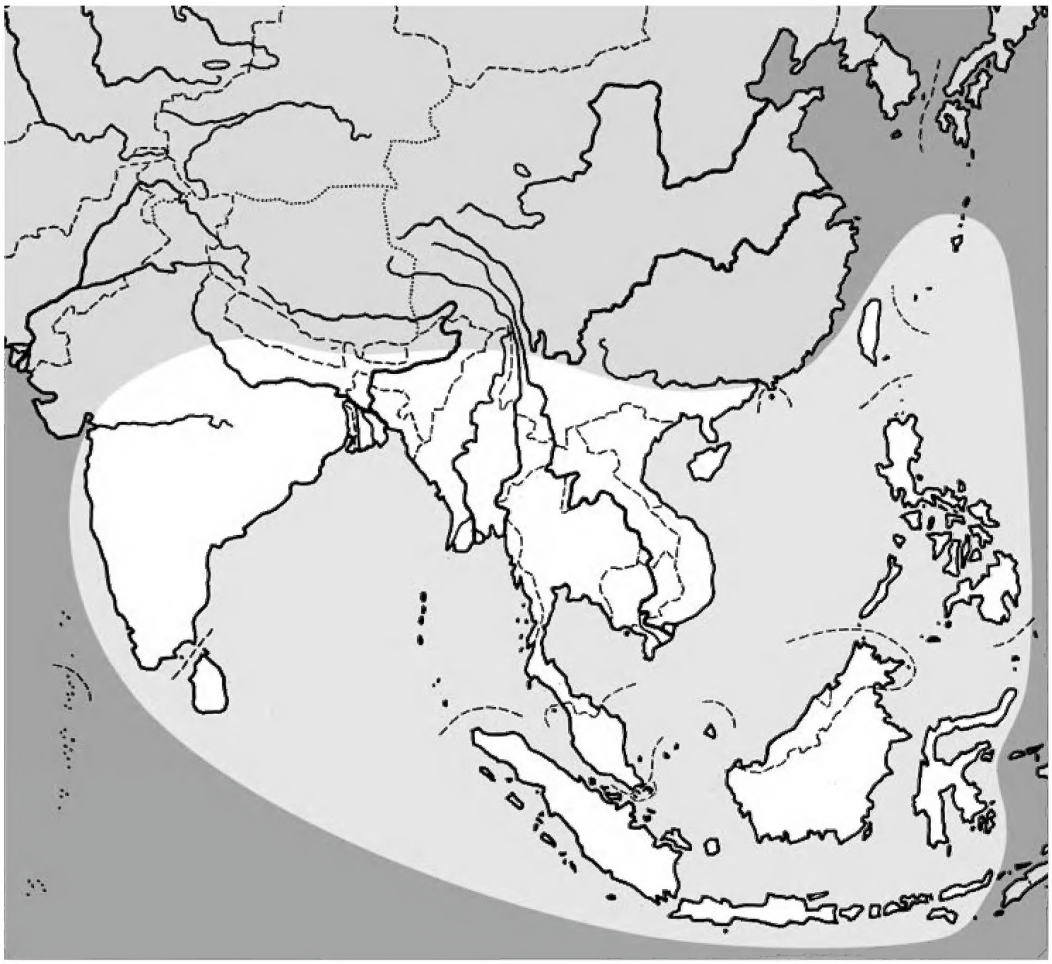

Fig. 1. The treated area in southeastern Asia.

labels but are partly completed by additional data for a better localization, and translated in several cases from other languages into English. To avoid superfluous repetitions, the country names India and Indonesia are omitted in case of the Andaman Islands and Sunda Islands respectively. Borneo is used in a geographical and not political sense (provinces Sabah and Sarawak belonging to Malaysia, Kalimantan belonging to Indonesia).

At present, the genus *Bradymerus* is classified into the tribe Cnodalonini, subfamily Stenochiinae (new names according to BOUCHARD et al. 2005). GEBIEN (1925) provided the diagnostic characters of the genus and already mentioned the difficulty of dividing the huge genus in natural species-groups. This is a general, still unsolved problem in tenebrionid taxonomy, occuring in many species-rich and widely distributed genera (for example in *Amarygmus* Dalmann, 1823, *Gonocephalum* Chevrolat, 1849, *Laena* Latreille, 1829, *Strongylium* Kirby, 1818, etc.). The used species-characters of adult *Bradymerus* are given in chapter 2, larval characters are nearly unknown. Not all features might be considered as apomorphic, but are used traditionally in the present state of knowledge. Further studies under phylogenetical

aspects might show, that *Bradymerus* in the treated scope consists of paraphyletic or polyphyletic species assemblages. At least one species could be transferred herein from *Bradymerus* to *Derosphaerus* Thomson, 1858. On the other hand, it can also not be excluded, that further species, described in other genera, must be transferred to *Bradymerus*. In the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, KASZAB labelled some species of *Bradymerus* under *Calabosca* Fairmaire, 1894, even when he had described two of these under *Planibates* Kaszab, 1939. Very probably, the genera *Calabosca* and *Planibates* are junior synonyms of *Bradymerus* – but for establishing this synonymy, the corresponding type species (*Ascalabus pedinoides* Fairmaire, 1893 from Indochina for *Calabosca* and *Planibates papuanus* Kaszab, 1939 from New Guinea) should be reexamined during a phylogenetical analysis.

The biology of the species of *Bradymerus* is nearly unknown. According to own observations, adult beetles are active during night in arboreal habitats, assemblages of several individuals often creeping around on old trees and rotten wood. Their larvae very probably live within those trees. The best method for collecting adult beetles is the search on old trees during night with an electric torch. Although all species possess fully developed wings, they are attracted by light only in single cases.

In general, GEBIEN usually labelled the type material of his new species in German as "Type" and "Cotype", but did not publish this in the corresponding descriptions. In other taxa he labelled the type specimens equally as "Type". In all cases, in which the original descriptions are based on an unspecified number of syntypes (independent from the labelling), lectotypes and paralectotypes are designated herein in order to fix a single name-bearing type and thus to define the species, according to Article 74.7.3 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London (MAX BARCLAY)
CBBB	Collection BORIS BÜCHE, Berlin
CKAO	Collection Dr. KIYOSHI ANDO, Osaka
CMLS	Collection MARTIN LILLIG, Saarbrücken
CRFL	Collection RENÉ FOUQUÈ, Liberec
CRGT	Collection Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Tübingen
CRRH	Collection ROLF ROBER, Hasselby
CRSW	Collection RUDOLF SCHUH, Wien
CSBC	Collection STANISLAV BEČVÁŘ, České Budějovice
HNHM	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Dr. OTTÓ MERKL)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (Dr. GIULIO CUCCODORO)
MHNL	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon (Dr. HAROLD LABRIQUE)
MNHUB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (BERND JÄGER)
MNST	Museum of Natural Science, Taichung (Dr. KIMIO MASUMOTO)
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (Dr. MICHEL BRANCUCCI)
NHMB-F	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, collection G. FREY (Dr. EVA SPRECHER)
NHMC	Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba (Dr. KIMIO MASUMOTO)
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo (Dr. KIMIO MASUMOTO)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
TMSA	Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (RUTH MÜLLER)
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum ALEXANDER KOENIG, Bonn (Prof. Dr. M. SCHMITT)
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (Dr. MARTIN BAEHR)

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2 Species characters

The combination of the following characters are considered as species-specific: Body length with a certain variability. Dorsal side ferrugineous, brownish or blackish, without or with metallic shine. Genae distinctly broader or not broader than eyes. Frons with or without distinct supraorbital keels and/or supraorbital furrows. Last 3, 4, 5 or 6 antennomeres forming a club. Pronotum of different shape. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding or not protruding. Lateral margin of pronotum without or with distinct crenulation. Pronotal disc with rough and confluent or with fine and separate punctation, between punctures with or without granules. Pronotal disc with or without medial furrow/impression. Elytral intervals without or with tubercles/keels, equal on all intervals or only partly, often similar only on alternate intervals. Tibiae in both sexes externally with or without distinct keels. Sometimes sexually dimorphic femora and tibiae present in males (sometimes unvisible from dorsal and to be overlooked, so also by Gebien 1925). Aedeagus of different shape.

Apart from the sexually dimorphic femora and tibiae in some species, the external characters of males and females are identical. Thus, a few single females are also described as new species if the external characters are adequate for taxonomic separation – some further females must remain undescribed.

3 The known Oriental species of *Bradymerus*

Bradymerus acutangulus Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 3, 74)

Studied type material: Java, Preanger, leg. P. F. Sijthoff, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by Gebien as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 3, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels but with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum extremely protruding and acute, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals with high and partly confluent granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 74.

Distribution: Java.

Bradymerus acuticostis Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 2, 75)

Studied type material: Philippines, Leyte, Tacloban, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by GEBIEN as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Philippines, Leyte, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. BMNH (*acuticollis* sic! det. KULZER). – Philippines, Leyte, Lake Danao, 500 m, 19.II.1991, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 4 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Leyte, Visca N Baybay, 28.II.1991, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Samar, 3 ex. MNHUB. – Philippines, Mindanao, Misamis, Don Victoriano, 1700 m, 1.–3.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, SE Luzon, Vivac, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Mindanao, Surigao, leg. C. F. BAKER, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Romblon Prov., Tablas, St. Augustin, Dubduban, Busai Falls, 23.–26.XI.1994, leg. H. ZETTEL, 1 ex. HNHM. – Micronesia, Palau Islands, 2002–2003, leg. K. TAKAHASHI, 17 ex. NSMT, 3 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 2, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.3–6.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with a longitudinal impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals with distinct and similar keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 75.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao), Micronesia (Palau Islands).

Bradymerus aeneus (Kaszab, 1980) **n. comb.** (Fig. 4)

Planibates aeneus Kaszab, 1980.

Studied type material: Vietnam, Nghe tinh, NW Quy chau (locality labelled in kyrillic letters), 500 m, 11.III.1962, leg. KABAKOV, 1 ♀ paratype of *Planibates aeneus* HNHM (labelled subsequently by KASZAB as *Calabosca aenea*).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 4, dorsal side dark ferrugineous with a feeble metallic shine, body length 8.3 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 3 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and with distinct medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals slightly convex and without keels or granules. Tibiae without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Remarks: *Bradymerus aeneus* is placed by KASZAB in *Planibates* Kaszab, 1939, although he had no males available (the holotype and the single paratype are females). The modified anterior tibia in males is said to be a diagnostic character for *Planibates*. However, this character is not generic, all other characters coincide with *Bradymerus*. The assignment of this species to different genera by KASZAB demonstrates once more the confusion about the genera *Bradymerus*, *Planibates* and *Calabosca*. See also the remarks in the introduction and under *Bradymerus fukiensis*.

Distribution: Vietnam.

Bradymerus aeratus Gebien, 1925 (Fig. 5)

Studied type material: Sri Lanka (labelled as Ceylon), ♀ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by GEBIEN as type).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 5, dorsal side dark ferrugineus, with distinct metallic shine, body length 10.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels but with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding and acute, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Internal elytral intervals slightly convex and with a few indistinct granules, intervals 3, 4 posteriorly and intervals 5–8 completely with keels, keels without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Bradymerus alternicostis Gebien, 1913 (Figs. 6, 76)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Laguna, Mt. Banahao, leg. C. S. Banks, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by Gebien as type).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 6, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with a feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 smooth and without punctures and granules, keels without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 76.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Bradymerus andamanus Gebien, 1914 (Figs. 7, 77)

Studied type material: Andaman Islands, 1 ♀ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by Gebien as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Andaman Islands, leg. de Roepstorff, 2 ex. MNHUB (det. Gebien, 1 ♀, 1 ex. without abdomen). – Andaman Islands (labelled as Andamanen), 1 ♂ SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 7, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0–8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial furrow, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex and without keels or granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 77.

Remarks: See remarks under *Bradymerus atronitens*.

Distribution: Andaman Islands.

Bradymerus aratus Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs. 9, 79)

Bradymerus interruptus Gebien, 1914 syn.

Studied type material: Borneo, Njabang, ♂ holotype of *B. interruptus* NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by Gebien as type).

New material: Sumatra, coll. Hauser, 1 ex. MNHUB (labelled by Fairmaire as *Bradymerus aratus* n. sp., non-type specimen because not listed in the description). – Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925, leg. E. Jacobson, 1 ex. BMNH (*aratus* det. Gebien). – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, NW Keningau, 900–1200 m, 16.–20.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller, 5 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Kundasang, 1450 m, 19.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 1 ex. CRGT. –

Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 2 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Brunei, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, S Kalimantan, Loksado, 1000 m, 7.–22.IX.1997, leg. S. Jákl, 1 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, 90 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.–17.IV.2000, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex. ZSM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 9, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 4.5–6.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with distinct granules. Internal elytral intervals smooth with small granules, external intervals with high longitudinal granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 79.

Distribution: Sumatra (type locality of *aratus*), Borneo (type locality of *interruptus*); W Malaysia (new record).

Bradymerus asper Kulzer, 1951 (Figs. 11, 80)

Studied type material: Philippines, Mindanao, Butuan, leg. C. F. Baker, ♀ holotype NHMB-F.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Nueva Viscaya, Imugan (labelled as Imugin), leg. C. F. Baker, 1 ♂ BMNH.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 11, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 4.5–5.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. Elytral intervals with distinct longitudinal granules, on intervals 3 and 5 partly confluent and forming keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 80.

Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao, Luzon).

Bradymerus atronitens Kulzer, 1951 (Figs. 10, 83)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Imugan, leg. Boettcher, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (in bad condition, both antennae and all right legs missing). – Philippines, Luzon, Baguio, 1 paratype HNHM (labelled by Kaszab as *Calabosca atronitens*).

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Nueva Viscaya, Imugan (labelled as Imugin), leg. C. F. Baker, 1 ex. BMNH. – Philippines, Luzon, Baguio, 1 ex. SMNS (non-type). – Central Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 200 m, 24.–29.IV. and 19.–31.2001, leg. L. Dembický, 7 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 10, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 8.0–9.2 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club (in non-type material and from the description). Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and with feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex and without keels or granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with an indistinct (holotype) or quite distinct tooth (non-type material from Laos). Aedeagus see Fig. 83.

Remarks: The anterior tibia in the male holotype bears internally only an indis-

tinct tooth, in the new material from Laos this tooth is distinctly developed. All other external characters coincide between the holotype from the Philippines and the new material from Laos, also the quite extraordinary shape of the parameres. Quite similar in external characters (with completely unarmed anterior male tibia) as well as in the shape of the aedeagus is *Bradymerus andamanus* from the Andaman Islands. Further material from different localities might show, that *B. atronitens* is a junior synonym of *B. andamanus*.

Distribution: Philippines (type locality Luzon); Laos (new record).

Bradymerus aulacopterus (Fairmaire, 1883) (Figs. 12, 82)

Bradynocerus aulacopterus Fairmaire, 1883.

Studied type material: Selayar Island (labelled as Saleyer Island), collection R. Oberthür, 1 ♂ syntype ZFMK (labelled as holotype, but not by the author), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 12, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 10.8 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and without impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 posteriorly with feeble keels, all intervals without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 82.

Remarks: The genus *Bradynocerus* Fairmaire, 1883 is said to be related to *Tetraphyllus* and *Camaria*, but the synonymy with *Bradymerus* is doubtless and already listed by Gebien (1936–1944) in his catalogue. See also *Bradymerus masumotoi* n. sp. from the island Lan Hsu near Taiwan.

Distribution: Selayar Island (S Sulawesi).

Bradymerus bifurcatus Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 13, 81)

Studied type material: Vietnam, Bac Thai, Mts. 50 km NE Thai Nguyen, 300 m, 10.IV.1963, leg. O. Kabakov, 1 ♂ paratype HNHM.

New material: N Vietnam, Quang Ninh, Ha Long, 29.V.–1.VI.1985, leg. A. Olexa, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Thailand, Betong, Yala Distr., Gunung Cang Dun, 25.III.–22.IV.1993, leg. J. Horák, 1 ex. CSBC.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 13, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels but with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3 (only anteriorly), 5, 7 with keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 flat and without granules, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 81.

Distribution: Vietnam (type locality), Thailand (new record).

Bradymerus caeruleipennis Gebien, 1913 (Fig. 15)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Mt. Pulog, leg. H. M. CURRAN, ♀ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by GEBIEN as type).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 15, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 10.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with fine and separate punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex and without keels or granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Bradymerus carinatus Fairmaire, 1886 (Figs. 19, 85)

Bradymerus corinthius Fairmaire, 1896 syn.

Studied type material: None.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, 3 ex. MNHUB (det. GEBIEN, Hist. Coll., nos. 46463–5). – Philippines, Luzon, Mt. Banahao, 14.VIII.1914, leg. BOETTCHER, 3 ex. MNHUB. – Philippines, Leyte, 3 ex. MNHUB. – Philippines, Luzon, Balbatan, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. NHMB-F (det. GEBIEN). – Philippines, Vian, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Mindanao, coll. J. THOMSON, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Mindanao, Surigao, leg. C. F. BAKER, 1 ex. ZSM. – Philippines, Manila, leg. BATES, 1 ex. ZSM. – Philippines, N Luzon, Kalinga-Apayao, Cordillera Central, Saltan Valley, 750 m, 22.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 4 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, N Luzon, Kalinga-Apayao/Abra Province Boundery, Cordillera Central, Pass, 1500–1700 m, 26.–28.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Panay, Cambunao Iloilo, Mt. Tinagung, 300–1000 m, V.1994, leg. L. MOHAGAN, 1 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 19, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 10.0–10.3 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with dense punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, external intervals with feeble keels, keels smooth without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 85.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Leyte, Mindanao, Panay).

Bradymerus celebensis Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 20, 86)

Studied type material: S Celebes (Sulawesi), coll. SCHAUFUSS, 1 ♂ syntype MNHUB (labelled by GEBIEN as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: N Sumatra, Brastagi, 900 m, 20.VII.1980, leg. E. HEISS, 3 ex. HNHM, 1 ex. SMNS. – N Sumatra, Brastagi, Gunung Sibayak, 1450–1900 m, 19.–23.II.1991, leg. L. BOCÁK & M. BOCÁKOVÁ, 1 ♀ SMNS. – N Sumatra, Brastagi, 28.III.1997, leg. N. KANIE, 1 ex. CKAO.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 20, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.5–8.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. Alternate elytral intervals 1 (only posteriorly), 3, 5, 7 with keels, keels with granules,

intervals 2, 4, 6 without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 86.

Remarks: In the specimens from Sumatra, the elytral interval 1 along the suture bears a more prominent keel, in the lectotype from Sulawesi this keel exists only in the posterior part, all other diagnostic characters coincide. Thus I hope not to fail in assigning the zoogeographically remarkable new findings from Sumatra to this species. It is striking that I could not find this species among numerous material of *Bradymerus* from Sulawesi, thus the lectotype might be erroneously labelled. *Bradymerus serricollis* from Sri Lanka and Yunnan is quite similar, but can be separated by a smaller body size in the average (5.5–7.0 mm), by broad scale-like setae on pronotum and elytra (thin acute setae in *B. celebensis*) and by unmodified posterior tibiae in males. The aedeagi of both species are similar (Figs. 86, 132).

Distribution: Sulawesi (type locality); Sumatra (new record).

Bradymerus clathratus Schaufuss, 1887 (Figs. 16, 87)

Bradymerus aequecostatus Fairmaire, 1893 syn.
Bradymerus junctus Shibata, 1980 **n. syn.**

Studied type material: Without exact data, 1 ♀ syntype of *B. clathratus* MNHUB, designated herewith as lectotype. – S Celebes (Sulawesi), Bantimurang, 1882, leg. Ribbe, 1 ♂ ex. MNHUB, might be a syntype of *B. clathratus* (Jaeger in litt.).

New material: Taiwan, Shanmei, 600 m, 23.V.1977, leg. J. Klapperich, 1 ex. SMNS (det. Kaszab). – Taiwan, Hoozan, I.1910, leg. H. Sauter, 5 ex. MNHUB. – Taiwan, Fuhosho, IX.1909, leg. H. Sauter, 5 ex. MNHUB. – Taiwan, Kangding, 1992–1993, leg. K. Masumoto, 41 ex. NSMT. – Taiwan, Nantou, 11.IV.1998, leg. Lien Yu, 1 ex. CKAO. – Taiwan, Kenting Park, 14.VI.1971, leg. Y. Maeda, 1 ex. CKAO. – Taiwan, Ho Shan, 30.V.1995, leg. K. Ando, 7 ex. CKAO, 3 ex. SMNS. – Taiwan, Island Lan Hsu, 5.–8.VI.1986, leg. S. Osawa, 2 ex. NSMT. – Taiwan, Island Lanyu (= Lan Hsu), 24.IV.1998, leg. K. Masumoto, 1 ex. NSMT. – Taiwan, Island Lanyu (= Lan Hsu), 10.X.1970, leg. Y. Kiyoyama, 4 ex. CKAO. – Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Ishigaki Island, III.–VIII.1968, leg. O. Sato, 2 ex. CKAO. – Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Hateruma Island, 27.VII.1964, leg. M. Yasui, 2 ex. CKAO. – Japan, Okinawa Pref., Iriomote Island, Ohara forest, 19.IX.2003, leg. P. Jaloszyński, 3 ex. HNHM. – Andaman Islands, leg. de Roepstorff, 5 ex. MNHUB. – Andaman Islands, Havelock Island, village no. 7, 22.IV.–14.V.1998, leg. K. & S. Majer, 7 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS. – India, Upper Assam, leg. S. Hartert, 3 ex. MNHUB. – Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pha To, 27.III.–14.IV.1996, leg. K. Majer, 2 ex. SMNS. – S Thailand, Satun Prov., Thale Ban, 200 m, 8.–13.IV.1997, leg. J. Kolibáč, 4 ex. NHMB. – S Thailand, Betong, 23.–24.IV.1992, leg. J. Horák, 10 ex. ZSM, 1 ex. CRGT. – E Thailand, Chanthaburi Distr., Khao Soi Dao, 5.–13.V.1998, leg. J. Horák, 3 ex. CRGT. – Thailand, Phuket, Kamala, 12.II.2002, leg. P. Dynort, 1 ex. SMNS. – Thailand, Trat Prov., Ko Chang Island, 0–200 m, 1.–5.VII.2004, leg. R. & H. Fouquè, 31 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Tioman Island, Kg. Terek, 15.–26.VII.1992, leg. R. Schuh, 1 ex. CRSW. – W Malaysia, Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 25.IV.–5.V.2001, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex SMNS. – W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, 2.III.1974, leg. Y. Kiyoyama, 1 ex. CKAO. – W Malaysia, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 1.–15.IV.2000, leg. P. Čechovský, 3 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. L. Dembický & P. Pacholátko, 2 ex. NHMB. – W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, 17.V.1981, leg. T. Hatayama, 1 ex. NSMT. – W Malaysia, Kelantan, Gua Musang, 24.–28.VII.2001, leg. R. Fouquè & H. Barlová, 1 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Baharu and K. Terengganu, 16.–19.VII.2001, leg. R. Fouquè & H. Barlová, 19 ex. CRFL. – Borneo, Kalimantan, Busang/Rekut confluence, VIII.2001, leg. Brendell & Mendel, 1 ex. BMNH. – Borneo, W Kalimantan, Nangah Serawai Distr., Tontang, 24.–30.VII.1993, leg. R. Dunda & J. Schneider, 2 ex. CRFL. – Borneo, Sabah, Bunsit, 25.V.1988, 32 ex. NSMT. – Borneo, Sabah, 31 km N Tenom, 3.V.1999, leg. M. Snižek, 2 ex. CMLS. – Borneo, Sabah, Tawau Hills Park,

Tawau River, 8.VI.1998, leg. J. KODADA, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Kampung Takala, Kinabatangan River, 5.VI.1998, leg. J. KODADA, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Batu Punggul Resort, 24.VI.–1.VII.1996, leg. J. KODADA, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, 15 km S Tenom, 450 m, 11.V.2005, leg. R. GRIMM, 32 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Tambunan, 600 m, 9.V.2005, leg. R. GRIMM, 24 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Keningau, 10.–20.X.1988, leg. M. ITOH, 6 ex. CKAO. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, NW Keningau, 900–1200 m, 16.–20.XI.1996, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 3 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 29.XI.–2.XII.1996, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 485 m, 14.–31.VIII.1988, leg. A. SMETANA, 1 ex. MHNG. – Borneo, Sarawak, Belaga, Long Linau, 17.–21.III.1990, leg. A. RIEDEL, 4 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, W Sarawak, Quop, II.–V.1914, leg. G. E. BRYANT, 10 ex. BMNH. – W Sumatra, Siberut Island, IX.1924, leg. C. B. K. & N. S., 1 ex. BMNH (*clathratus* det. BLAIR). – W Sumatra, Payakumbuh, Harau Valley, 1000 m, 9.–29.X.1991, leg. A. RIEDEL, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Bengkhulu, S Muko Muko, 16.VIII.1991, leg. D. ERBER, 4 ex. SMNS. – E Sumatra, Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh NP, 18.–25.I.2000, leg. J. BEZDĚK, 1 ex. SMNS. – Lombok, Senaro, N slope of Rinjani, 1100 m, 2.–5.II.1994, leg. L. BOLM, 10 ex. SMNS. – Java, Mt. Kawi, 1 ex. HNHM. – Java, Trawas, Gunung Penanggungan, E slope, 1000 m, 6.–9.V.2001, leg. L. BOLM, 2 ex. NHMB. – W Java, Bogor, Kebun Raja, 13.IX.2005, leg. B. BÜCHE, 8 ex. CBBB. – W Bali, Mt. Bahukaru, 1100 m, 26.X.2005, leg. E. HEISS, 1 ex. CRGT. – Sulawesi, Poso Distr., Tentena to Bada, 20.IV.–2.V.1994, leg. M. HIERMEIER, 1 ex. CRGT. – SE Sulawesi, Island Buton-Wakarumba, 3.–7.II.1994, leg. I. JENIŠ & M. ŠTRBA, 6 ex. ZSM. – Central Sulawesi, W Coast of Lake Poso, Taipa, 10.–11.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRANSKÝ, 3 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, 20–35 km NW Palopo, 1000–1400 m, 4.–5.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRANSKÝ, 1 ex. CSBC. – Philippines, Luzon, Camarines Sur, 12 km N Ocampo, 800 m, 25.–27.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 11 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Palawan, Port Barton, 150 m, 14.–18.XII.1990, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ex. NHMB. – Philippines, Palawan, Talabigan Barrio, 24.III.1979, leg. K. WADA, 1 ex. NSMT. – Philippines, Island Basilan near Mindanao, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. MNHUB. – Philippines, Island Sibuyan, Romblon, 1 ex. CKAO. – Philippines, Island Panay, Cambunao Iloilo, Mt. Tinagung, 300–1000 m, V.1994, leg. L. MOHAGAN, 1 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 16, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.0–7.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Internal elytral intervals with weak, external intervals with distinct keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 87.

Synonymy: SHIBATA (1980) described *Bradymerus junctus* from the small Island Lan Hsu (= Lanyu, = Orchid Island) southeast of Taiwan and compared this taxon with *B. acuticostis* from the Philippines (but not with *B. clathratus* common on Taiwan). The newly collected specimens from this island listed above fully coincide with specimens of *B. clathratus* from Taiwan and also with the original description of *B. junctus* including the therein given photograph. The posterior male tibia of *B. junctus* is said to have internally a dense row of yellow hairs, as present in *B. clathratus*. Therefore *B. junctus* Shibata, 1980 is considered as a new junior synonym of *B. clathratus* Schaufuss, 1887, although the type of *B. junctus* could not be examined.

Remarks: I have seen specimens from the island Mauritius in the Indian Ocean (2 ex. TMSA, 1 ex. SMNS), which probably belong to *Bradymerus clathratus*. But without a reexamination of all African and Madagascaran taxa this identification is tentative.

Distribution: Widespread in the Oriental region, known from Thailand, W Malaysia, India including Andaman Islands, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Taiwan in-

cluding the adjacent Island Lan Hsu, Sunda Islands, Sulawesi and the Philippines (Luzon, Palawan, Panay, Basilan, Sibuyan).

Bradymerus crassicollis Kulzer, 1951 (Fig. 17)

Studied type material: Philippines, Mindanao, Davao, leg. C. F. Baker (not Boettcher!), ♀ holotype NHMB-F.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 17, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 11.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 3 (posteriorly), 5, 6, 7 with keels, keels without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao).

Bradymerus crenulicollis Fairmaire, 1882 (Figs. 18, 91)

Bradymerus denticeps Gebien, 1914 syn.

Studied type material: None.

New material: W Malaysia, Perak, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), Taiping to Bintang Mts., 1100–1440 m, 9.–13.VII.2001, leg. R. Fouquè & H. Barlová, 6 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Baharu and K. Terengganu, 16.–19.VII.2001, leg. R. Fouquè & H. Barlová, 1 ex. CRFL. – Andaman Islands, Havelock Island, village no. 7, 22.IV.–14.V.1998, leg. K. & S. Majer, 4 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Payakumbuh, Harau Valley, 9.–29.X.1991, leg. A. Riedel, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Bengkhulu, 20 km S Muko Muko, 16.VIII.1991, leg. D. Erber, 3 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Bengkhulu Prov., Curup, Bukit Kaba Mt., 1000–1500 m, 30.I.–3.II.2000, leg. J. Bezděk, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Pelompek (Kerinci), 13.–15.V.1991, leg. J. Moravec, 8 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, Aceh, Belankejeren, 1000 m, 10.X.1991, leg. W. Barries, 3 ex. CRSW. – S Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, 5 km SW Liwa, 600 m, 7.–17.II.2000, leg. J. Bezděk, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, 1 ex. MNHUB (det. Fairmaire). – W Sumatra, Baso, 800 m, III.1926, leg. E. Jacobson, 1 ex. BMNH (*spretus* det. Gebien). – SE Borneo, leg. S. V. Grabowsky, 1 ex. MNHUB. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 485 m, 19.VIII.1988, leg. A. Smetana, 1 ex. MHNG. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 15.–30.XII.1995, leg. C. Häuser, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, NW Keningau, 900–1200 m, 16.–20.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, 48 km NW Ranau, 800 m, 20.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 3 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Kimanis road near Keningau, 7.IV.1994, leg. N. Kanie, 1 ex. CKAO. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 3 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sarawak, Kapit Distr., Sebong, Baleh River, 9.–21.III.1994, leg. J. Horák, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sarawak, 19.–26.III.1995, leg. M. Itoh, 3 ex. CKAO. – Central Sulawesi, 17 km E Pendolo, 800 m, 4.–9.VII.1999, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – Java, Preanger, Mt. Tangkoeban, Prahoe, 1800 m, XI.1935, 1 ex. NHMB-F (det. Kulzer). – Java, Mt. Kawi, 3 ex. HNHM. – Java, leg. de Haan, 1 ex. MNHUB (Hist. Coll. no. 47989). – W Java, Bogor, Kebun Raja, 18.IX.2005, leg. B. Büche, 4 ex. CBBB.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 18, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 4.7–6.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct

keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 91.

Remarks: The published record from the Philippines (Mindanao, Iligan) by GEBIEN (1925) very probably refers to the quite similar *Bradymerus difficilis* known from the same locality.

Distribution: Sunda Islands, Sulawesi; W Malaysia, Andaman Islands (both new records).

Bradymerus cucullatus Fairmaire, 1897 (Fig. 23)

Studied type material: None.

New material: India, Mumbai, Matheran, 800 m, 1902, leg. BIRÓ, 1 ♀ HNHM (det. KASZAB).

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 23, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 4.8 mm. Genae not broader than eyes but clypeus distinctly bent upwards, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, but anterior margin medially with striking prolongation covering the head completely, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals slightly convex and with a row of fine granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: India.

Bradymerus cyaneipennis Pascoe, 1883 (Fig. 24)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Sri Lanka, 1910, leg. G. LEWIS, 1 ♀ NHMB-F (compared with the type by BLAIR).

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 24, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 11.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with fine separate punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex and without keels or granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Bradymerus difficilis Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 21, 90)

Studied type material: Philippines, Mindanao, Iligan, leg. C. F. BAKER, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by GEBIEN as type).

New material: Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km E Malaybalay, Busdi, 1000 m, 5.–9.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 6 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Mindanao, Momungan, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Leyte, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 21, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.3–6.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with granules.

Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 90.

Remarks: Very similar to *Bradymerus crenulicollis* from the Sunda Idslands and *B. serricollis* from Sri Lanka, but, apart from a different shape of the aedeagus, the setae on the elytra are thin and acute in *B. difficilis*.

Distribution: Philippines (Leyte, Mindanao).

Bradymerus drescheri Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 26, 89)

Studied type material: Java, Semareang, VI.1896, leg. Drescher, 1 ♂ syntype (labelled by Gebien as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Java, G. Kawi, VII.1934, leg. v. Doesburg, 1 ♀ HNHM (labelled by Kaszab as *Calabosca* sp.). – Java, Malang, 1 ♂ SMNS. – Java, leg. F. Bates, 3 ex. BMNH (*drescheri* det. Blair).

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 26, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum slightly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with dense punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5 with feeble keels, interval 7 with a more distinct keel, intervals 2, 4, 6 slightly convex, without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 89.

Remarks: The sexually dimorphic male tibia of *Bradymerus drescheri* was not mentioned in the original description by Gebien (1925). The antenna has a 4-segmented and not a 3-segmented club as noted in the original description. The similar species *B. sijthoffi*, described also from Java, has small granules on the elytral intervals.

Distribution: Java.

Bradymerus elongatus (Perty, 1831) (Figs. 27, 92)

Boletophagus elongatus Perty, 1831 (not *Bradymerus elongatus* Gebien, 1913).
Bradymerus javanus Fairmaire, 1897 syn.

Studied type material: None.

New material: Java, leg. de Haan & Kayser, 4 ex. MNHUB (Hist. Coll. no. 47988). – E Java, Tengger Mt., 4000 ft., leg. H. Fruhstorfer, 1 ex. MNHUB. – W Java, Pengalengan, 4000 ft., 1893, leg. H. Fruhstorfer, 4 ex. MNHUB (det. Gebien). – Java, Soekaboemi, G. Malang, I.1940, leg. Oeko, 1 ex. HNHM. – Java, Gounod Gedeh, Ledru, 1898, 1 ex. SMNS (det. Kaszab). – Java, Preanger, Mt. Tangkoeban, Prahoe, 1800 m, XII.1935, 2 ex. NHMB-F (det. Kulzer). – Java, Preanger, Mt. Tangkoeban, Prahoe, 1800 m, I.1937, 2 ex. BMNH. – W Java, Gunung Gede-Pangrango NP, 10 km NW Sukabumi, 1200 m, 2.III.2001, leg. R. Gerstmeier, 3 ex. CRGT. – Java, Mt. Kawi, ex coll. R. Oberthür, 3 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 27, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 8.0–9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin somewhat sinuated, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with granules, alternate intervals 2, 4, 6 with lower longitu-

dinal granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 92.

Distribution: Java.

Bradymerus eschscholtzi Gebien, 1921 (Figs. 28, 93)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Manila, leg. ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1 ♂ syntype MNHUB (labelled by GEBIEN as type, Hist. Coll. no. 46463), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Camarines Sur, Mabatobato, Pili, 16.V.1931, 1 ♂ NHMB-F (det. KULZER).

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 28, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 9.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels but with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 3 (posteriorly), 5, 6, 7, 8 with keels, keels without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males all tibiae internally with a longitudinal furrow, in this furrow with a row of short, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 93.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Bradymerus ferruginipes Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs. 30, 95)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Camarines Sur, 12 km N Ocampo, 800 m, 25.–27.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 4 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Luzon, Mt. Banahao, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. ZSM (det. GEBIEN). – Philippines, Mindanao, Tangkulan, Bukidnon, leg. C. F. BAKER, 1 ex. NHMB-F (det. GEBIEN). – Philippines, Mindanao, Davao, leg. C. F. BAKER, 1 ex. BMNH. – Philippines, Island Basilan near Mindanao, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. MNHUB. – Philippines, Mindanao, Mt. Bango, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. ZSM (det. KASZAB). – Philippines, Mindoro, 1 ex. BMNH (det. BLAIR). – Borneo, Sabah, Ranau, 1500 m, 1.VIII.1985, leg. K. AKIYAMA, 2 ex. HNHM. – Central Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 200 m, 19.–31.V.2001, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ex. SMNS. – Thailand, Chiang Dao, 350 m, 9.–14.V.1991, leg. D. KRÁL & V. KUBÁŇ, 11 ex. NHMB, 4 ex. SMNS. – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Song Prov., Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 1.–8.V.1992, leg. J. HORÁK, 1 ex. ZSM. – NW Thailand, Soppong, Pai, 1800 m, 1.–8.V.1993, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ & P. PACHOLÁTKO, 1 ex. ZSM. – NW Thailand, Nan Prov., Pha Knab, 11.–15.VI.1993, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ & P. PACHOLÁTKO, 1 ex. ZSM. – W Thailand, Khlong Lan NP, 2.–5.VII.1997, leg. J. KALÁB, 1 ex. ZSM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 30, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0–7.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with dense punctation and with feeble impression, between punctures with fine granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with granules, alternate intervals 2, 4, 6 with low small granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with indistinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 95.

Remarks: GEBIEN (1913, 1925) treated this species only in the corresponding species-keys, but he gave no redescription, so probably he could not study type material. The new material from Luzon coincides with the specimen from Mindanao, identified by GEBIEN as *Bradymerus ferruginipes*, and even the zoogeographically remarkable newly collected specimens from Borneo, Thailand and Laos show no

distinct differences in all diagnostic characters. The species is quite similar to *B. propinquus*, also from Mindanao.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Basilan); Borneo, Thailand, Laos (new records).

Bradymerus fukiensis (Kaszab, 1954) **n. comb.** (Figs. 29, 96)

Planibates fukiensis Kaszab, 1954.

Studied type material: China, Fujian (labelled as Fukien), Kuatun, 2300 m, 1938, leg. J. Klapperich, 2 ♂♂ paratypes of *Planibates fukiensis* HNHM.

New material: Laos, Houaphan Province, Mt. Phu Phan (= Pan), 28.IV.–6.V.2002, leg. H. Yoshitomi, 1 ♂ CKAO. – Laos, Houaphan Province, Mt. Phu Phan, 1500–2000 m, 26.IV.–11.V.2001, leg. D. Hauck, 1 ♂ SMNS. – Laos, Kiang Khonang, 1915, leg. R. V. de Salvaza, 1 ex. BMNH. – Vietnam (labelled as Tonkin), Mts. Mauson, 2000–3000 ft., IV.–V. (year not labelled), leg. H. Fruhstorfer, 2 ♀♀ MNHUB, 1 ♂ HNHM. – Vietnam (labelled as Tonkin), Chapa, 1915, leg. R. V. de Salvaza, 1 ex. BMNH.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 29, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.5–8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough and confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. Elytral interval 5 with a row of elevated granules or even granules confluent forming a keel, other intervals with a row of distinct granules, parly confluent on the intervals 3, 7. Tibiae externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 96.

Remarks: *Bradymerus fukiensis* belongs to the small group of species with a modified anterior tibia in males and is therefore placed by Kaszab in *Planibates* Kaszab, 1939. However, this character is not generic, all other characters coincide with *Bradymerus*. The type species of *Planibates*, *Planibates papuanus* Kaszab, 1939 from New Guinea, will be reexamined when treating the species of *Bradymerus* from New Guinea and adjacent islands.

Distribution: China (Fujian, type locality); Laos, Vietnam (new records).

Bradymerus grandis Fairmaire, 1893

Studied type material: None.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: The species is said to be 10.0 mm long, the lateral margin of the pronotum not crenulated, elytra with rows of impressions ("fossettes") and all intervals with keels (Fairmaire 1893).

Distribution: Java.

Bradymerus granulipennis Fairmaire, 1893 (Figs. 34, 100)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1560 m, 1.–5.IX.1988, leg. A. Smetana, 2 ex. MHNG. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1560 m, 3.–13.VIII.1988, leg. A. Smetana, 1 ex. MHNG. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, Liwagu River, 1500 m, 18.V.1987, leg. A. Smetana, 5 ex. MHNG, 3 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1500–1600 m, 11.–15.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1550 m,

18.–25.V.2005, leg. R. GRIMM, 31 ex. CRGT, 4 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 1700 m, 21.III.–20.IV.1996, leg. J. KADLEC, 31 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 6.–18.VI.1996, leg. J. KODADA, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Keningau, 10.–20.X.1988, leg. M. ITOH, 2 ex. CKAO. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. M. ŠTRBA & I. JENIŠ, 21 ex. CSBC, 3 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 34, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.3–7.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but somewhat sinuated, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. Internal elytral intervals with separated granules, external intervals with longitudinal, partly confluent granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 100.

Distribution: Borneo.

Bradymerus impressicollis Gebien, 1913 (Figs. 37, 103)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Baguio, 4500–6000 ft., leg. H. M. CURRAN, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by GEBIEN as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Baguio, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, N Luzon, Heightspian, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, N Luzon, Mountain Prov., Bontoc Region, NW Barlig, 2000 m, 9.IV.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 2 ex. SMNS, 3 ex. HNHM, 2 ex. MNHUB, 2 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. CRGT. – Philippines, N Luzon, Kalinga-Apayao/Abra Province Boundery, Cordillera Central, 1600 m, 26.–28.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 6 ex. SMNS, 3 ex. CRGT, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km NW Maramag, Bagongsilang, 1700 m, 13.–17.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 17 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Mindanao, Mt. Apo, Ilomavis, 1400 m, 18.–19.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km W Maramag, 1600 m, 28.–30.XII.1990, leg. L. BOLM, 2 ex. NHMB. – Philippines, Mindanao, N Sambuanga, Mt. Malindang, III.1995, local collector, 7 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 37, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0–7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with distinct medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals with similar keels, keels without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 103.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao).

Bradymerus incostatus Gebien, 1914 (Figs. 38, 105)

Studied type material: Simalur, Sinabang, V.1913, leg. E. JACOBSON, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by GEBIEN as type).

New material: NW Krakatau, IX.1920, 1 ex. HNHM. – Sumatra, Bengkhulu, 20 km S Muko Muko, 16.VIII.1991, leg. D. ERBER, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, Manna, 1901, leg. M. KNAPPERT, 1 ex. BMNH. – Java, Jakarta (labelled as Batavia), III.1920, 1 ex. BMNH. – W Malaysia, Johor, N Mersing, Kampung, Kaya Papan, 21.II.1994, leg. R. GRIMM & A. RACHINSKY, 2 ex. CRGT. – W Malaysia, Nenasi, 18.VIII.1991, leg. U. BREMER, 1 ex. ZSM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 38, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior

corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, without keels and without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a field of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 105.

Distribution: Sunda Islands (Sumatra, Simalur, Nias, Krakatau, Java); W Malaysia (new record).

Bradymerus interstitialis Schaufuss, 1887 (Figs. 40, 107)

Bradymerus alternatus Schaufuss, 1887 syn.

Studied type material: S Celebes (Sulawesi), 1 ♂ syntype of *B. interstitialis* MNHUB, designated herewith as lectotype of *B. interstitialis*. – S Celebes, 1 syntype of *B. interstitialis* NHMB-F (sex not examined), designated herewith as paralectotype of *B. interstitialis*. – S Celebes, 4 syntypes of *B. alternatus* MNHUB (sex not examined), designated herewith as lectotype and 3 paralectotypes of *B. alternatus*. – S Celebes, Bantimurang, 1882, leg. RIBBE, 1 ex. MNHUB, might be a syntype of *B. interstitialis* (JAEGER in litt.).

New material: S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. K. ANDO, 2 ex. CKAO, 2 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 40, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 8.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures laterally with granules. Elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with a fine keel, intervals 2, 4, 6 either with slightly lower and partly interrupted keels or with similar keels as on intervals 3, 5, 7, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 107.

Distribution: Sumatra, Sulawesi, Sumbawa, Flores.

Bradymerus iris Kulzer, 1951 (Figs. 43, 106)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, St. Thomas, leg. O. SCHÜTZE, ♂ holotype NHMB-F.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 43, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 11.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels but with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals convex, without keels and without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a field of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 106.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Bradymerus kabakovi Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 39, 108)

Studied type material: China, Yunnan, Tamenglung, 1 paratype HNHM (sex not examined).

New material: N Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Ban Huai Po, 1800 m,

30.IV.–14.V.1991, leg. J. FARKAČ, 2 ex. SMNS. – N Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 23.–31.V.1991 and 1.–8.V.1992, leg. J. HORÁK, 21 ex. ZSM, 2 ex. MHNL. – N Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., NE Mae Taeng, Pong Deud Hot Springs, 30.IV.2003, leg. R. GRIMM, 11 ex. CRGT. – E Thailand, Chanthaburi Distr., Khao Soi Dao, 5.–13.V.1998, leg. J. HORÁK, 1 ex. ZSM. – Thailand, Trat Prov., Ko Chang Island, 0–200 m, 1.–5.VII.2004, leg. R. & H. FOUQUÈ, 6 ex. CRFL, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Thailand, Satun Prov., Thale Ban, 200 m, 8.–13.IV.1997, leg. J. KOLIBÁČ, 2 ex. NHMB. – Laos, Boli Kham Xai, 8 km NE Ban Nape, 600 m, 1.–18.V.2001, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ex. SMNS. – Indochina (Laos), between Ventiane and Luang Prabang, 1919, leg. R. V. DE SALVAZA, 1 ex. BMNH. – Myanmar (labelled as Burma), Mishmi Hills, Mondon, leg. M. STEELE, 1 ex. BMNH. – N India, Gopaldhara, 1915, leg. H. STEVENS, 1 ex. BMNH. – NE India, Darjeeling, Rang, 26.IV.1987, leg. B. BHAKTA, 2 ex. NHMB. – India, Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, Phanduwala, 4.V.1931, leg. J. C. M. GARDNER, 1 ex. BMNH. – Nepal, Sankhua Sabha Distr., Tumlingtar, 300 m, 28.V.1997, leg. M. HAUSER & W. SCHAWALLER, 6 ex. SMNS. – Nepal, Chitwan Distr., Chitwan NP, Sauraha, 150 m, 31.V.–4.VI.1997, leg. M. HAUSER & W. SCHAWALLER, 10 ex. SMNS. – Nepal, Chitwan NP, Sauraha, 20.–25.V.1992, leg. I. JENIŠ, 9 ex. ZSM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 39, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–6.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but somewhat sinuated, pronotal disc with rough punctation, with medial impression and with a few high tubercles, between punctures with granules. Elytral intervals with high longitudinal granules, posteriorly confluent and forming a keel. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 108.

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Vietnam (type localities); Nepal, India (Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling), Thailand, Myanmar, Laos (new records).

Bradymerus laevicostatus Kulzer, 1951 (Fig. 47)

Studied type material: Philippines, NW Panay, leg. C. F. BAKER, ♀ holotype NHMB-F (in bad condition, both antennae and legs partly missing).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 47, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 12.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club (according to the description). Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals convex, without keels and without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Philippines (Island Panay).

Bradymerus mcgregori Gebien, 1921 (Figs. 54, 120)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Irisan River, leg. MCGREGOR, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by GEBIEN as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Balbatan, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. BMNH, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, N Luzon, Kalinga-Apayao/Abra Province Boundery, Cordillera Central, 1600 m, 26.–28.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 11 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Island Samar, Calbayog, VIII.1981, leg. SCHRAMM, 1 ex. CRGT.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 54, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–7.6 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior

corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels without granules, alternate intervals 2, 4, 6 with a few feeble granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males last femur internally before the middle and posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 120.

Remarks: The original and correct spelling of the species name is *mcgregori* and not *macgregori*.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Samar).

Bradymerus mindanaensis Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 56, 116)

Studied type material: Philippines, Mindanao, Kolambugan, leg. C. F. Baker, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by Gebien as type).

New material: Philippines, Mindanao, W Misamis, Don Victoriano, 1700 m, 1.–3.V.1996, leg. L. Bolm, 2 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 56, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 4.5–5.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with a feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 116.

Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao).

Bradymerus nodicollis Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 57, 122)

Studied type material: Java, 1 ♀ syntype NHMB-F (labelled by Gebien as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Andaman Islands, without further dates, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, NW Keningau, 900–1200 m, 16.–20.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller, 1 ♂ SMNS. – Sumatra, Dolok Merangir, 28.VIII.1979, leg. D. Erber, 1 ex. SMNS (det. Kaszab). – Java, Gounod, Kassi, 1 ex. HNHM. – S Sulawesi, Rante Pao, 9.–10.VI.1984, leg. G. Rougemont, 1 ex. HNHM. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. K. Ando, 1 ex. CKAO.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 57, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–7.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but somewhat sinuated, pronotal disc with rough punctation, with medial impression and with a pair of high tubercles, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with somewhat higher and complete keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with somewhat lower and sometimes interrupted keels, keels with fine granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 122.

Distribution: Andaman Islands, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi.

Bradymerus pertyi Gebien, 1921 (Figs. 59, 124)

Bradymerus elongatus Gebien, 1913 [secondary homonym of *B. elongatus* (Perty, 1831)].

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Panai, leg. McGregor, 1 ♂ syn-

type of *B. elongatus* Gebien, 1913 NHMB-F (labelled by GEBIEN as type), designated herewith as lectotype.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, Baguio, leg. C. F. BAKER, 1 ex. HNHM (det. KASZAB). – Philippines, N Luzon, Heightspian, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. HNHM. – Philippines, Luzon, Mt. Polis, leg. BOETTCHER, 1 ex. BMNH. – Philippines, Luzon, Baguio, Benguet, leg. C. F. BAKER, 2 ex. BMNH. – Philippines, Luzon, Mountain Prov., Mt. Data, 5000 ft., 19.III.1931, leg. F. C. HADDEN, 1 ex. HNHM (*alternicostis* det. KULZER). – Philippines, N Luzon, Mountain Prov., Botoc Region, NW Barlig, 2000 m, 9.IV.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 3 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, N Luzon, Zambales Mts., High Peak, westside, 850 m, 18.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 3 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, Mindanao, Baracatan, 27.–29.VI.1977, leg. M. SATO, 4 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 59, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.5–9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but somewhat sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3 (only anteriorly), 5, 7 with distinct keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with separated distinct granules, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of short, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 124.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao).

Bradymerus planicollis Kulzer, 1951 (Fig. 60)

Studied type material: Philippines, Luzon, Montalban, leg. O. SCHÜTZE, ♀ holotype NHMB-F.

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 60, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 3 (posteriorly), 5, 6 (anteriorly), 7 with keels, keels without granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only female available.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon).

Bradymerus propinquus Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 61, 125)

Studied type material: Philippines, Mindanao, Tangkulan (labelled as Tangcolan), Bukidnon, leg. C. F. BAKER, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (holotype by monotypy, labelled by GEBIEN as type, in bad condition).

New material: None.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 61, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with dense punctation and with feeble impression, between punctures with fine granules. All elytral intervals with distinct keels, keels without granules. Tibiae externally without keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 125.

Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao).

Bradymerus seminitidus Arrow, 1900 (Figs. 65, 129)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Christmas Island, Flying Fish Cave, IX.1908, leg. C. W. Andrews, 1 ex. NHMB-F (labelled by Gebien as "plesiotype" = topotype). – Christmas Island, Flying Fish Cave, IX.1908, leg. C. W. Andrews, 3 ex. MNHUB.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 65, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 1, 2 with traces, all other intervals with similar distinct keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a field of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 129.

Distribution: Christmas Island (380 km S Java).

Bradymerus serricollis (Walker, 1858) (Figs. 66, 132)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Ceylon (Sri Lanka), leg. Nietner, 4 ex. MNHUB (Hist. Coll. no. 47990). – Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Peradenyia, leg. Friederichs, 10 ex. MNHUB, 2 ex. SMNS. – Sri Lanka, Sinharaja, 5.XII.1979, leg. V. Mahler, 1 ex. HNHM. – Sri Lanka, 1 ex. NHMB-F. – Sri Lanka, Kandy, Udawattekele Sanctuary, 600 m, 24.XII.2000, leg. R. Schuh, 2 ex. SMNS. – Sri Lanka, Ratnapura Distr., 2 km S Hayes, 29.–30.XI.1995, leg. S. Bečvář & V. Kostal, 5 ex. CSBC. – "Ind. or.", 1 ex. HNHM. – China, Yunnan, 1 ex. HNHM.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 66, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–7.0 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 132.

Remarks: In external morphology, this species is quite similar to *Bradymerus crenulicollis* from the Sunda Islands, but can be separated mostly by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 91, 132), and by somewhat broader scale-like setae on the elytral intervals. See also *B. thailandicus* n. sp.

Distribution: Sri Lanka (type locality); China (Yunnan) (new record).

Bradymerus sijthoffi Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 67, 130)

Bradymerus tibialis Kulzer, 1951 **n. syn.**

Studied type material: Java, 1 ♂ syntype of *B. sijthoffi* MNHUB (labelled by Gebien as cotype, Hist. Coll. no. 46460), designated herewith as lectotype of *B. sijthoffi*. – Java, Preanger, leg. P. F. Sijthoff, 1 ♀ syntype of *B. sijthoffi* NHMB-F (labelled by Gebien as type), designated herewith as paralectotype of *B. sijthoffi*. – Java, Preanger, leg. P. F. Sijthoff, 1 syntype of *B. sijthoffi* HNHM (labelled by Kaszab as *Calabosca sijthoffi*), designated herewith as paralectotype of *B. sijthoffi*. – The holotype of *Bradymerus tibialis* is not present in NHMB-F, and also no species-label in the corresponding drawer is present.

New material: Borneo, Sabah, Kundasang, 1450 m, 14.–19.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 19 ex. CRGT, 4 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Kundasang, 27.I.2002, leg. R. Rober, 1 ex. CRRH. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, route Keningau to Papar, V.1999, leg. M. Snižek, 1 ex. CMLS.

– Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Trus Madi, 1000 m, 16.IV.1996, leg. N. KANIE, 1 ex. CKAO. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Trus Madi, 1200–1500 m, V.1995, leg. D. BOUCHARD, 1 ex. CSBC. – Borneo, Sarawak, Kapit Distr., Rumah Ugab, Sut River, 3.–9.III.1994, leg. J. HORÁK, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sarawak, Kapit Distr., Sebong, Baleh River, 9.–21.III.1994, leg. J. HORÁK, 1 ex. CSBC, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Kalimantan, Busang/Rekut confluence, VIII.2001, leg. BRENDELL & MENDEL, 2 ex. BMNH. – S Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, 5 km SW Liwa, 600 m, 7.–17.II.2000, leg. J. BEZDĚK, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, Jambi, Gunung Tujhuh, Kerinci NP, 1700–1900 m, 8.III.1991, leg. L. BOCÁK & M. BOCÁKOVÁ, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, Gunung Tujuh, 5 km E Kersik Dua, 1900 m, 3.–5.V.2001, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ♀ SMNS. – Sumatra, Brastagi, 900 m, 20.VII.1980, leg. E. HEISS, 1 ex. HNHM (labelled by KASZAB as *Calabosca* sp.).

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 67, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5–8.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum slightly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with dense punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals convex, interval 7 somewhat higher and with a row of fine pore-bearing granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 130.

Synonymy: The sexually dimorphic male tibia in *Bradymerus sijthoffi* was not mentioned in the original description by GEBIEN (1925). This is just the character, which KULZER (1951) considered as unique when describing *B. tibialis*, also from Java. All other characters given in the description of *B. tibialis* fully coincide with those in *B. sijthoffi*. Although the type of *B. tibialis* was not available for comparison, I consider *B. tibialis* Kulzer, 1951 as a junior synonym of *B. sijthoffi* Gebien, 1925.

Remarks: The antenna has a 4-segmented and not a 3-segmented club as noted in the original description. See also *Bradymerus drescheri*.

Distribution: Java (type localities of *B. sijthoffi* and *B. tibialis*); Borneo, Sumatra (new records).

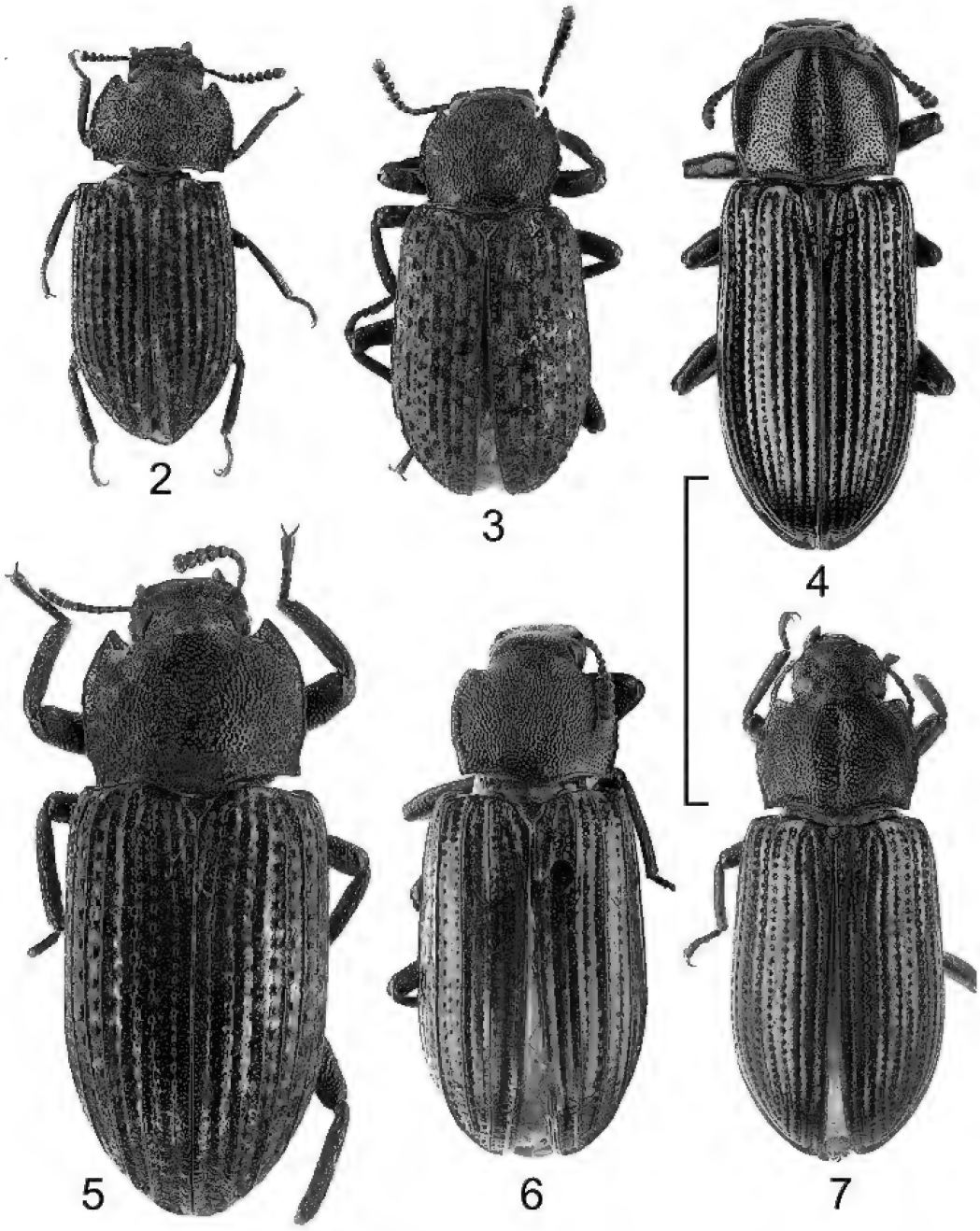
Bradymerus spretus Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 68, 131)

Studied type material: Java, Buitenzorg, leg. A. PREYER, 1 ♂ syntype NHMB-F (in bad condition, legs missing, labelled by GEBIEN as cotype), designated herewith as lectotype. – Same data, 1 ♀ syntype MNHUB, 1 syntype (only elytron) MNHUB, both designated herewith as paralectotypes.

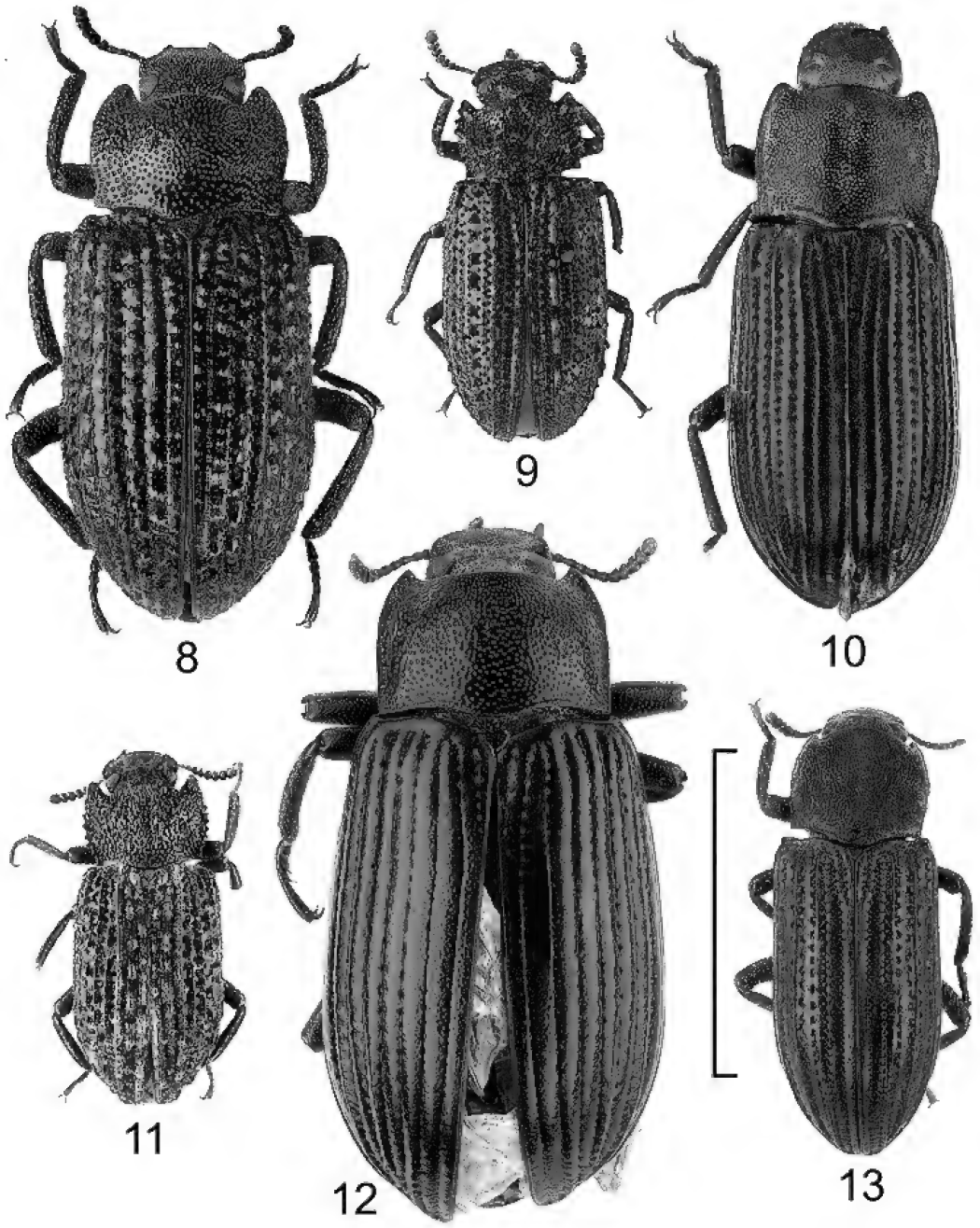
New material: S Sumatra, SW coast Ranau Lake, 1.–4.VI.2001, leg. L. BOLM, 13 ex. NHMB, 4 ex. SMNS. – S Sumatra, Lampung, XI.1999, 2 ex. CKAO. – Borneo, Sabah, Keningau, 10.–20.X.1988, leg. M. ITOH, 1 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. SMNS. – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Song, Ban Si Lang, 1000 m, 1.–7.V.1992, leg. S. BILÝ, 1 ex. SMNS. – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Song, Ban Huai Po, 1800 m, 30.IV.–14.V.1991, leg. J. FARKAČ, 1 ex. NHMB.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 68, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with a feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals with similar fine keels, keels with small granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with fine keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 131.

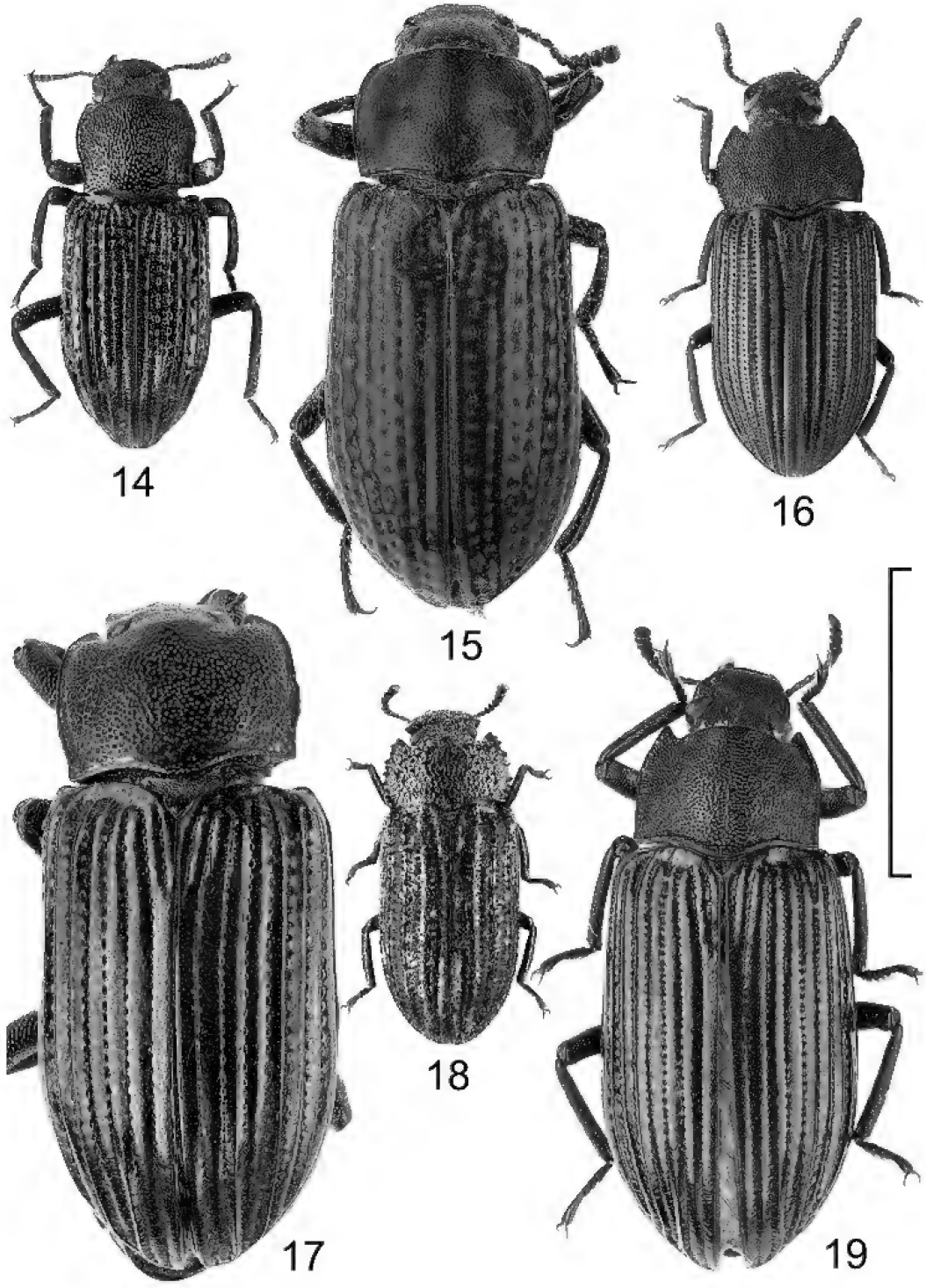
Distribution: Java; Sumatra, Borneo, Thailand (new records).



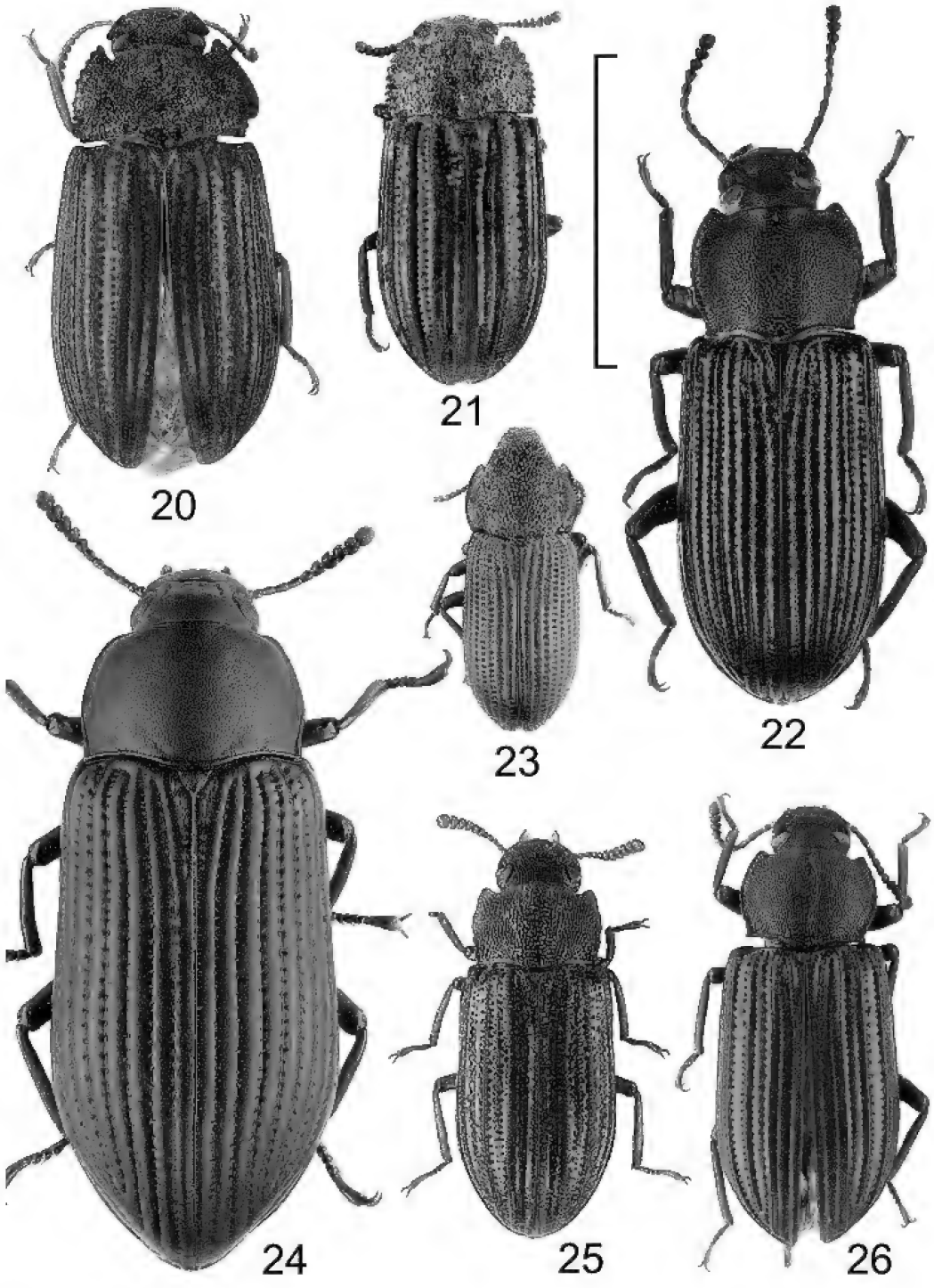
Figs. 2–7. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **2**. *B. acuticostis*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **3**. *B. acutangulus*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **4**. *B. aeneus*, ♀ paratype HNHM. **5**. *B. aeratus*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. **6**. *B. alternicostis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **7**. *B. andamanus*, ♀ lectotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



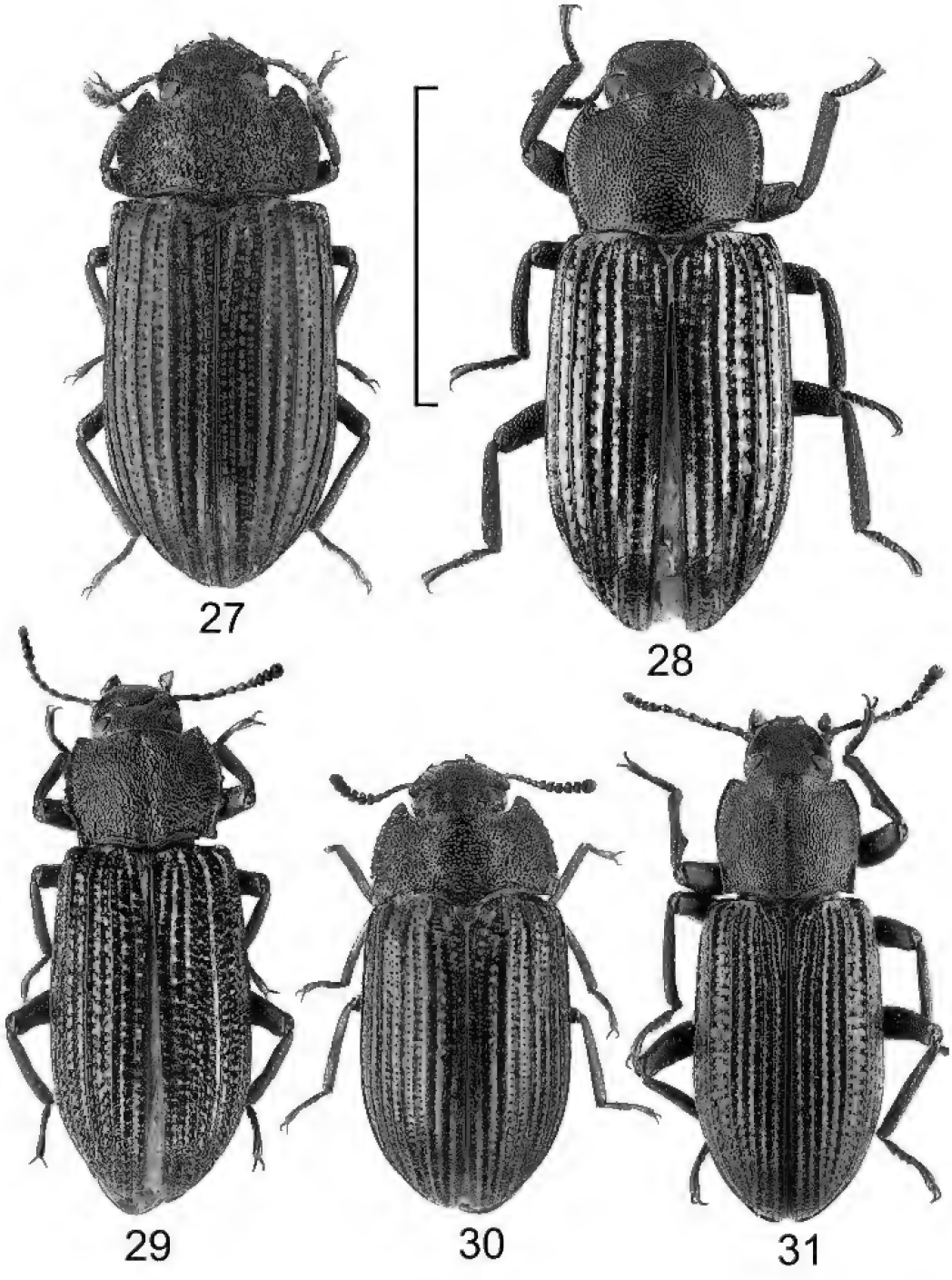
Figs. 8–13. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **8.** *B. andoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **9.** *B. aratus*, ♂ holotype of syn. *interruptus* NHMB-F. **10.** *B. atronitens*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **11.** *B. asper*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. **12.** *B. aulacopterus*, ♂ lectotype ZFMK. **13.** *B. bifurcatus*, ♂ paratype HNHM. – Scale line: 5 mm.



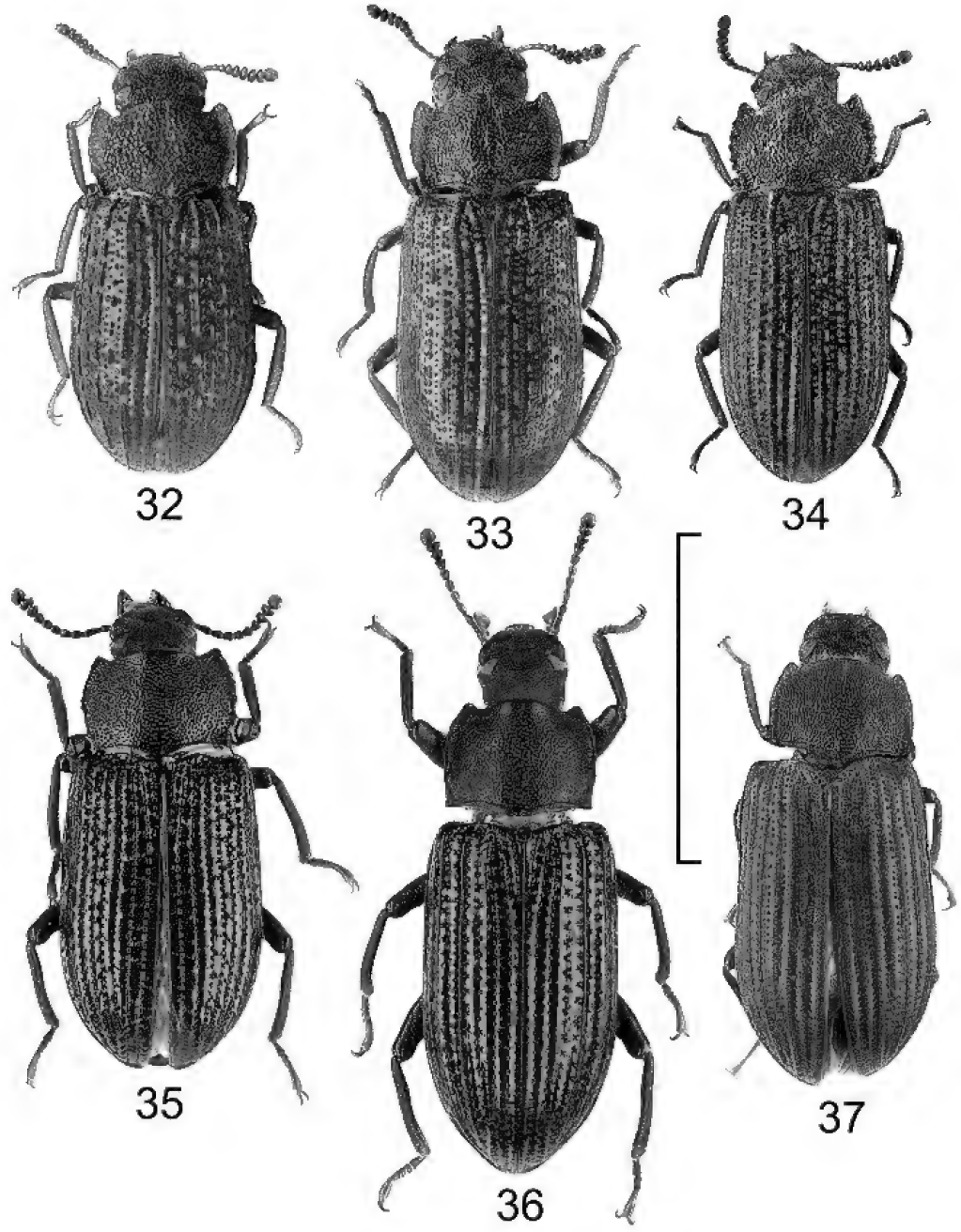
Figs. 14–19. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **14**. *B. bocakorum* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **15**. *B. caeruleipennis*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. **16**. *B. clathratus*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **17**. *B. crassicollis*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. **18**. *B. crenulicollis*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **19**. *B. carinatus*, ♂ non-type SMNS. – Scale line: 5 mm.



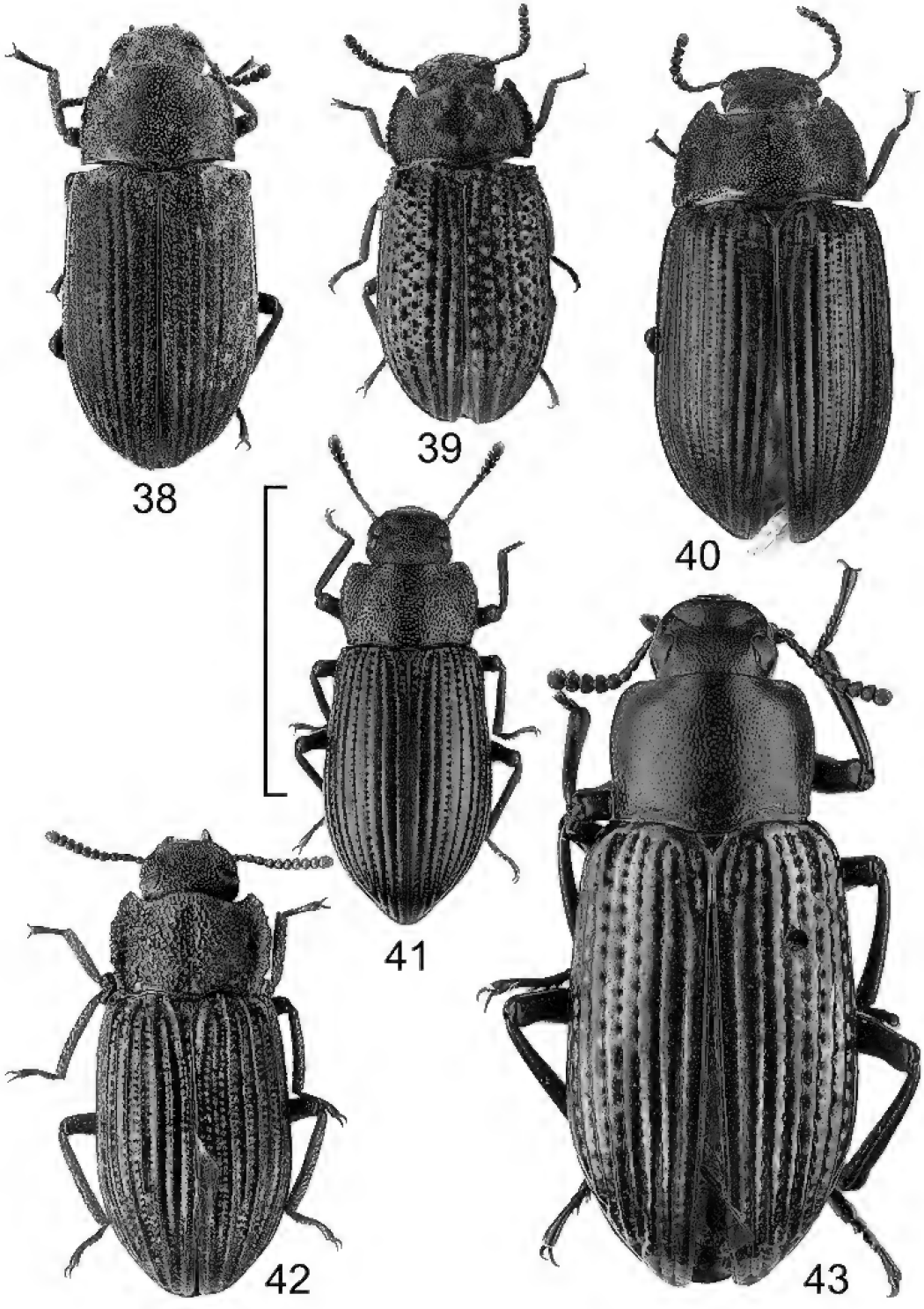
Figs. 20–26. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **20**. *B. celebensis*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **21**. *B. difficilis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **22**. *B. crockerensis* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **23**. *B. cucullatus*, ♀ non-type HNHM. **24**. *B. cyaneipennis*, ♀ non-type NHMB-F. **25**. *B. emasicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **26**. *B. drescheri*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



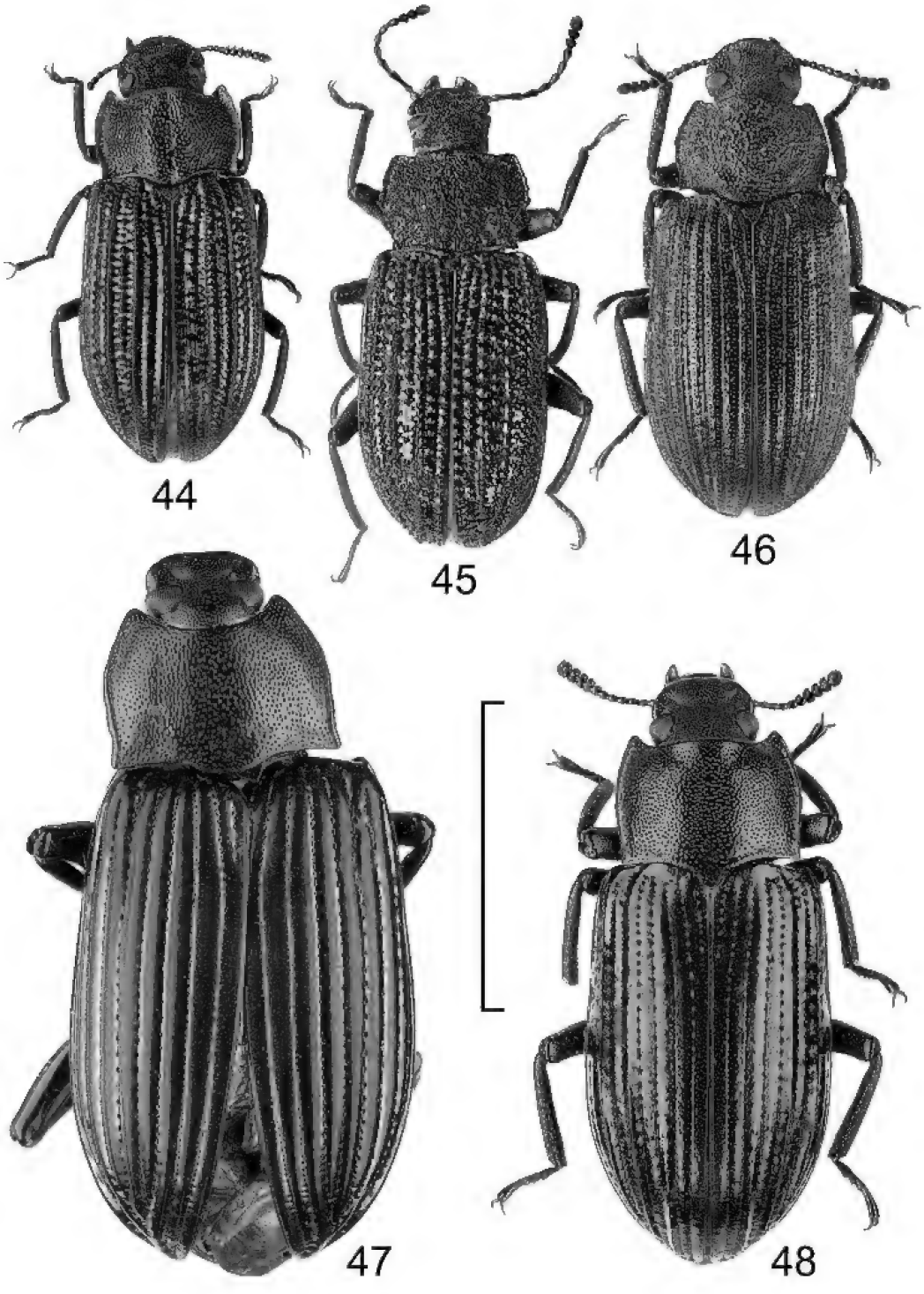
Figs. 27–31. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **27**. *B. elongatus*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. **28**. *B. eschscholtzi*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. **29**. *B. fukiensis*, ♂ non-type CKAO. **30**. *B. ferruginipes*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **31**. *B. fouquei* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRFL. – Scale line: 5 mm.



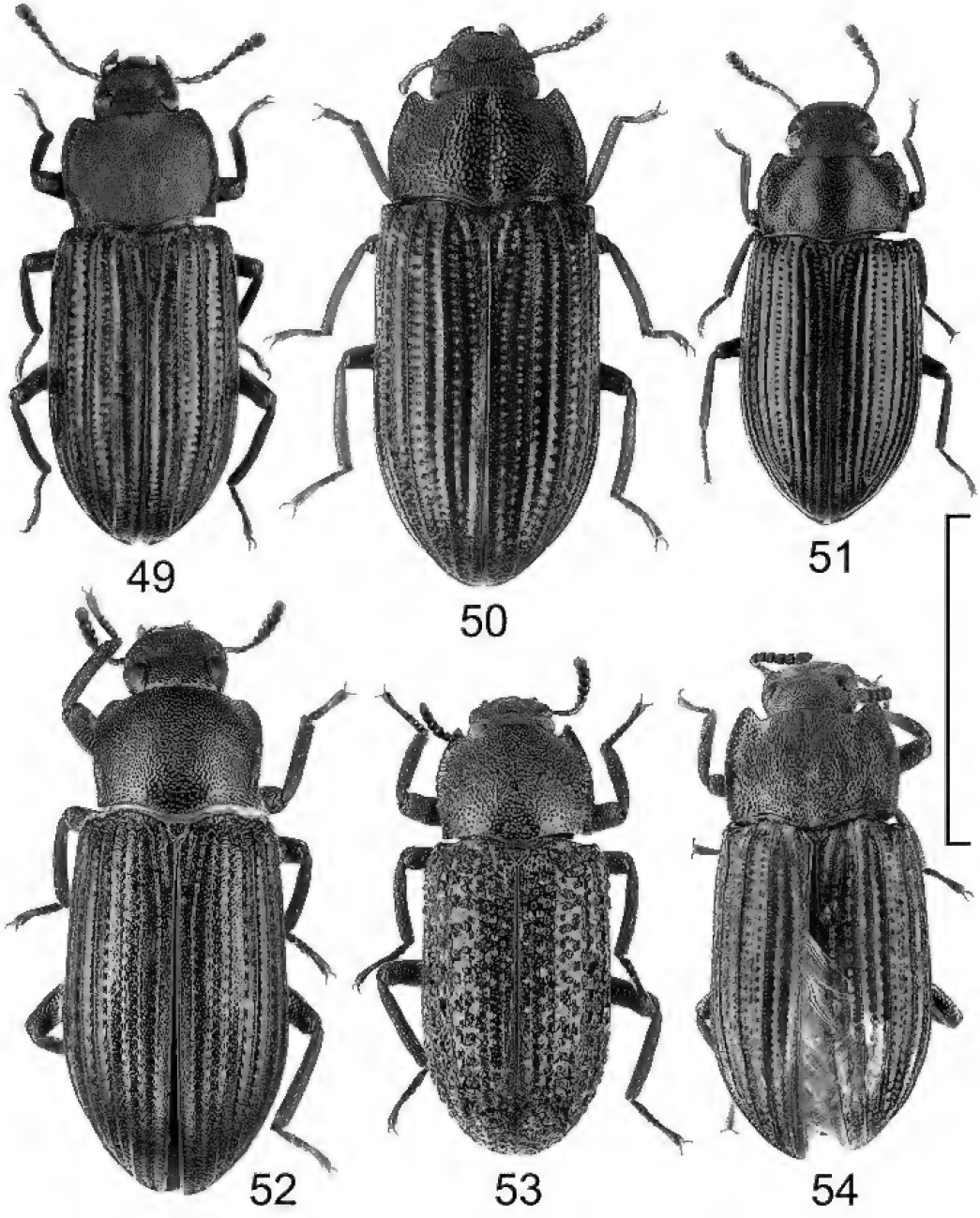
Figs. 32–37. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **32**. *B. gebieni* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **33**. *B. gerstmeieri* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRGT. **34**. *B. granulipennis*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **35**. *B. grimmi* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRGT. **36**. *B. hauseri* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **37**. *B. impressicollis*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



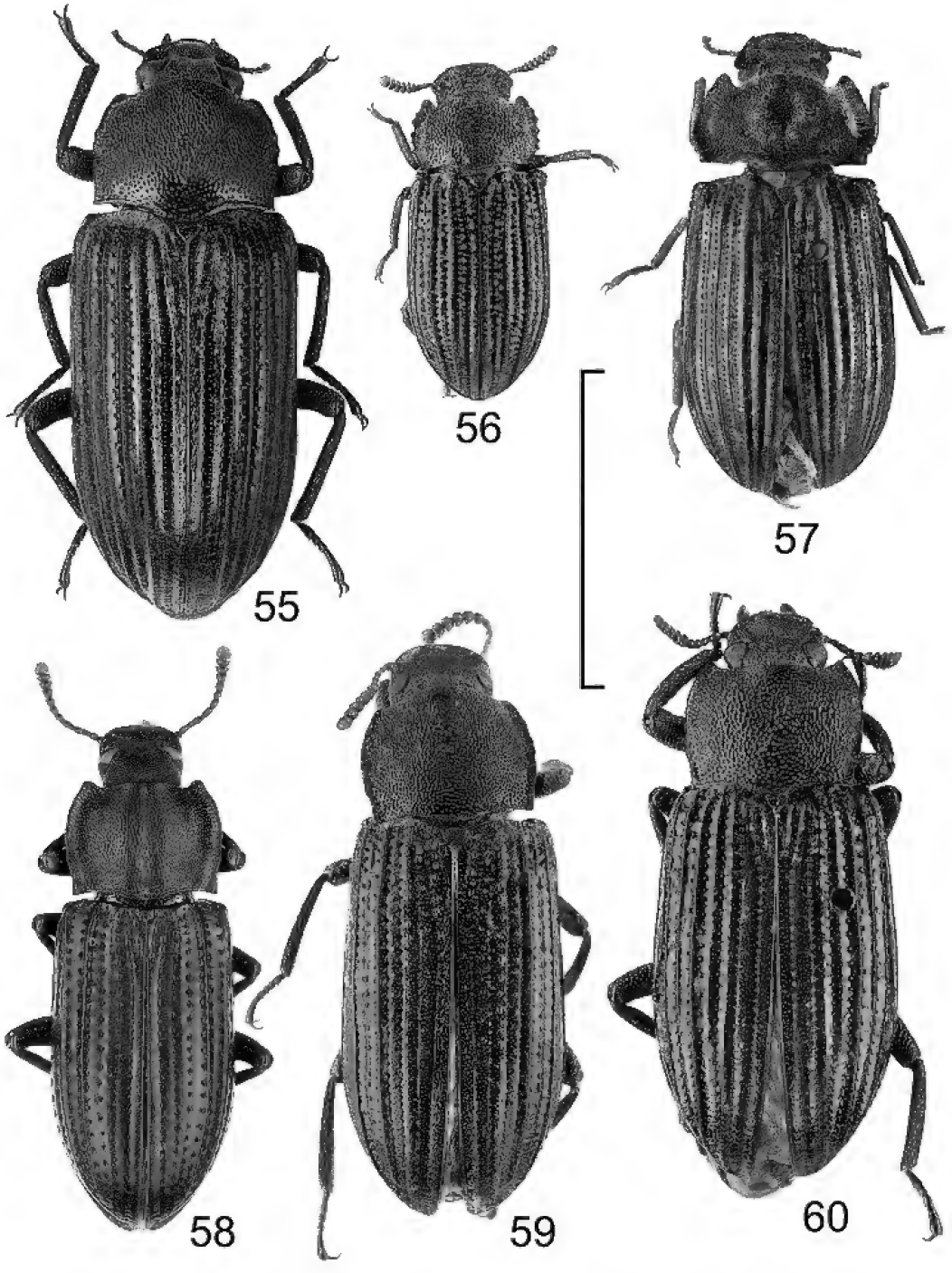
Figs. 38–43. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **38**. *B. incostatus*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **39**. *B. kabakovi*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **40**. *B. interstitialis*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **41**. *B. kanchenjungicus* n. sp., ♂ paratype SMNS. **42**. *B. kaszabi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **43**. *B. iris*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



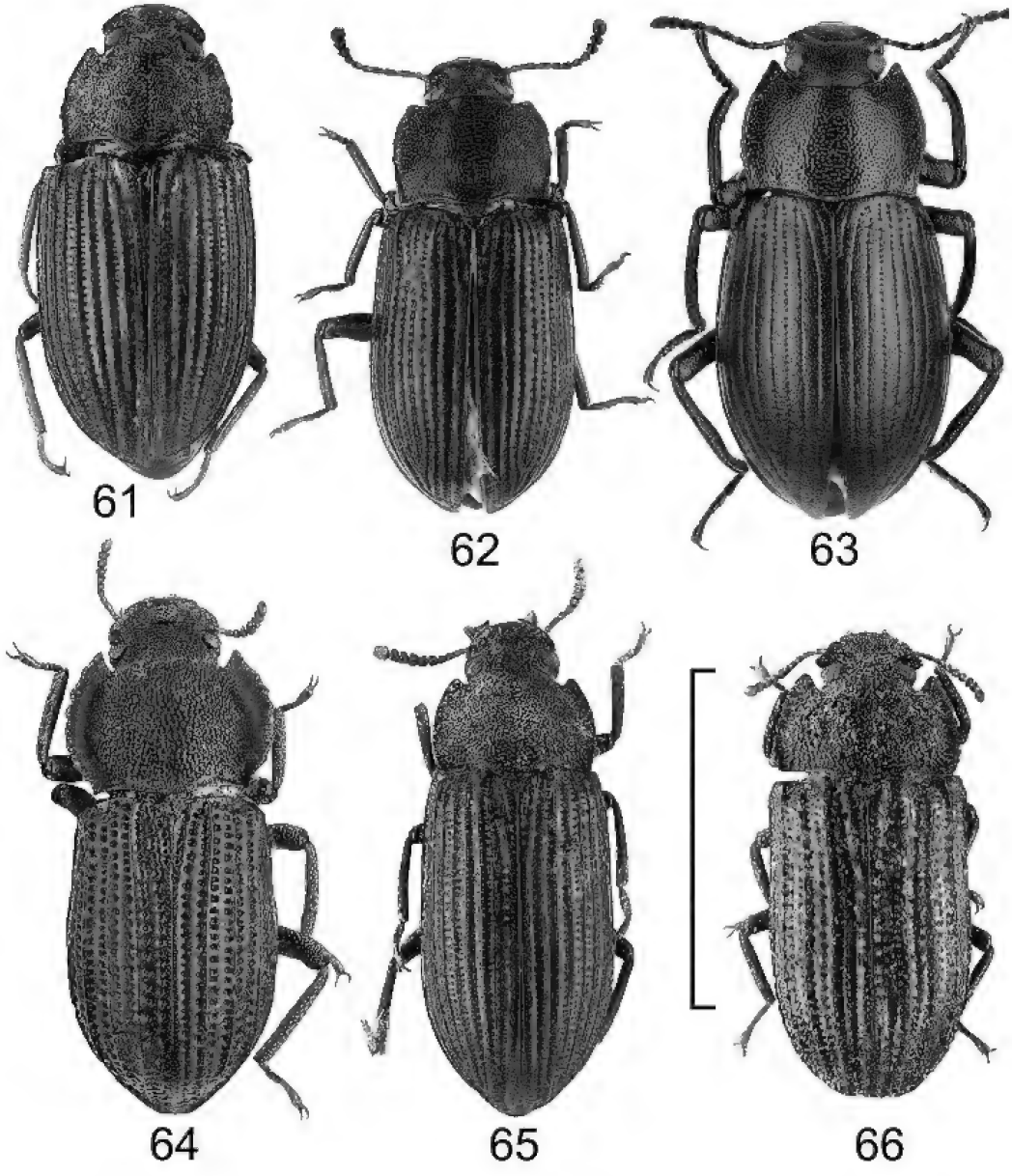
Figs. 44–48. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **44**. *B. kodadai* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **45**. *B. kinabalicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **46**. *B. kulzeri* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **47**. *B. laevicostatus*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. **48**. *B. masumotoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype MNST. – Scale line: 5 mm.



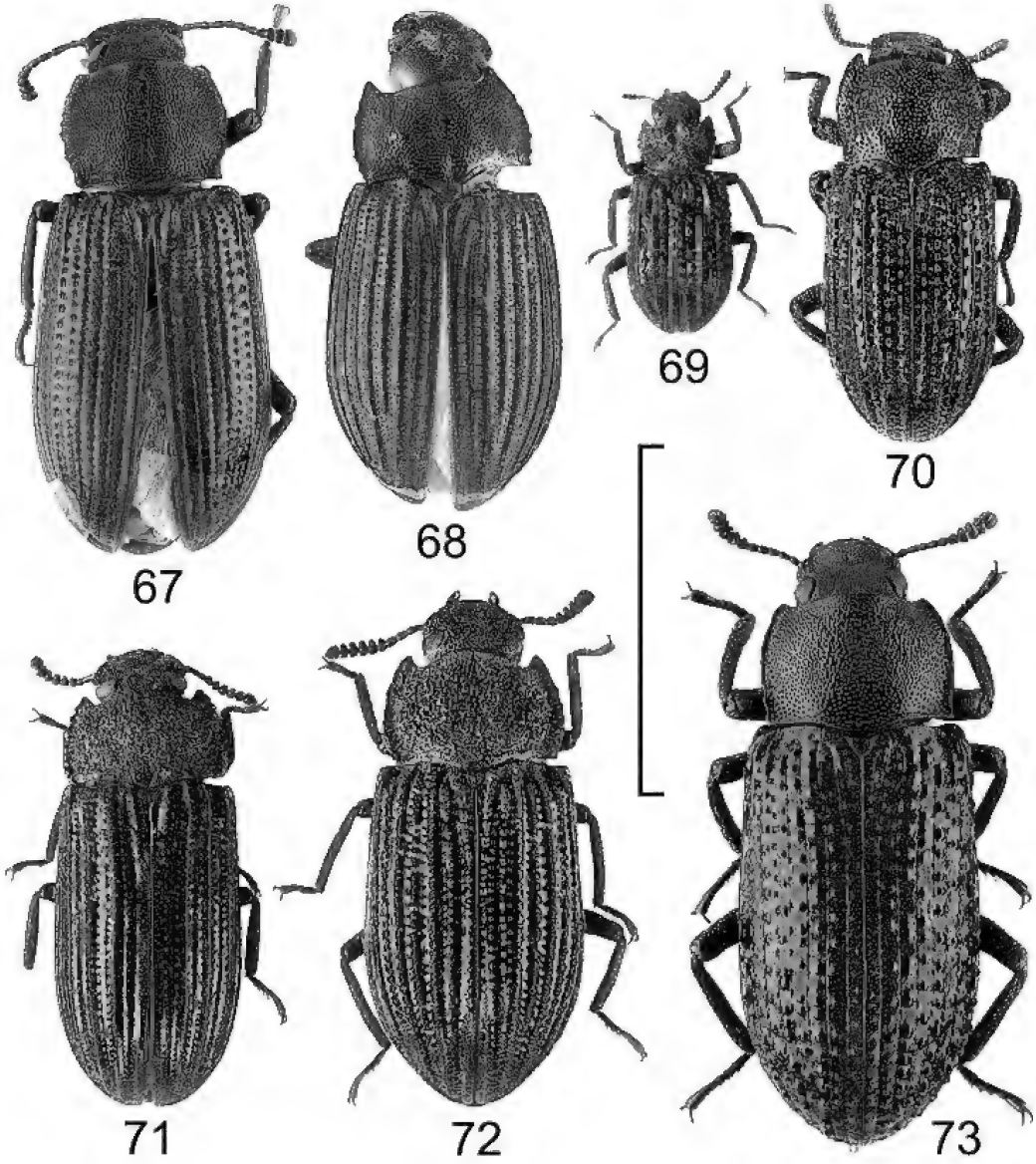
Figs. 49–54. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **49**. *B. laoticus* n. sp., ♂ holotype HNHM. **50**. *B. lombokicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **51**. *B. malayicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **52**. *B. majeri* n. sp., ♂ holotype HNHM. **53**. *B. maramagicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **54**. *B. mcgregori*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



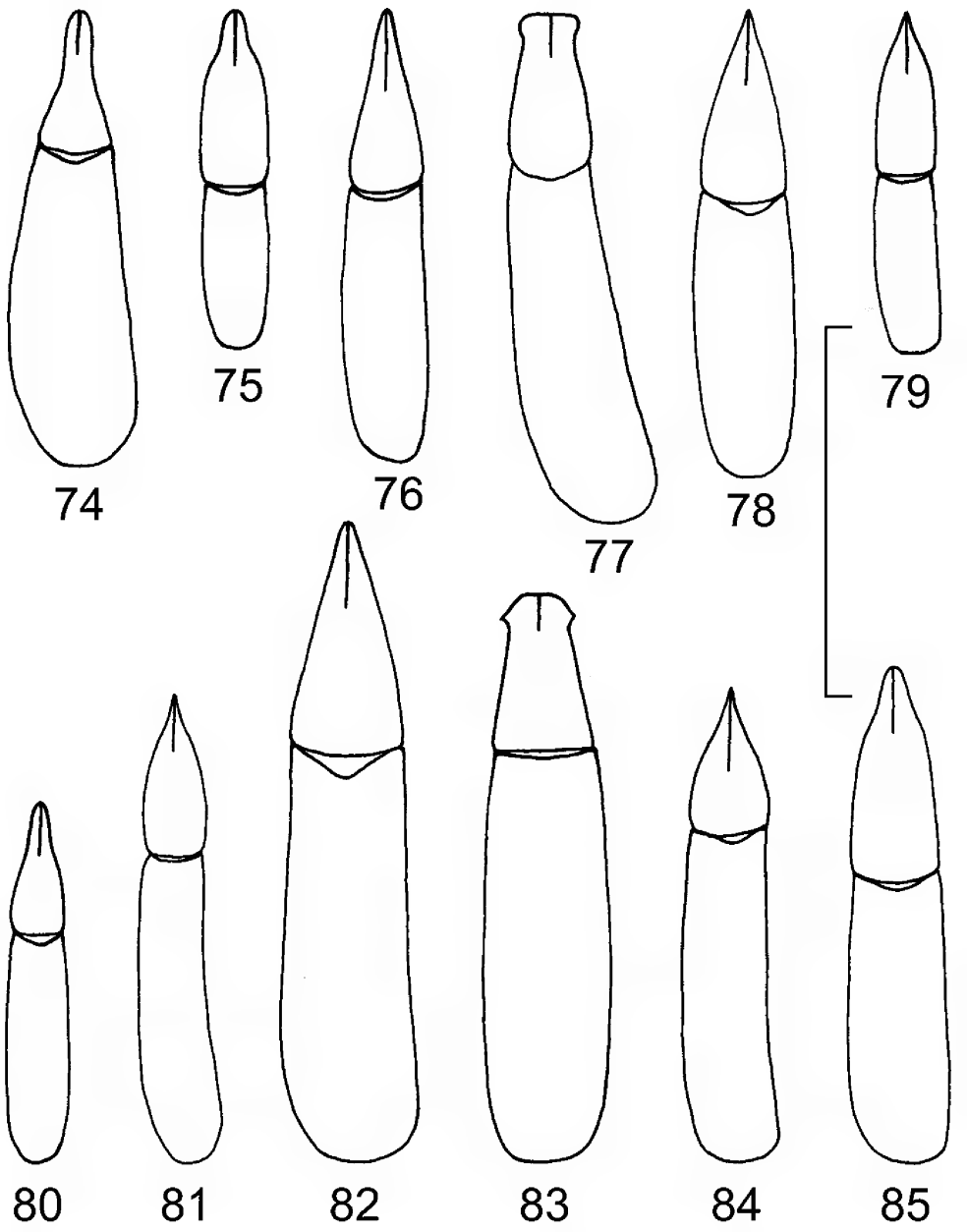
Figs. 55–60. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **55**. *B. michihikoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **56**. *B. mindanaensis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **57**. *B. nodicollis*, ♀ lectotype NHMB-F. **58**. *B. merkli* n. sp., ♀ holotype HNHM. **59**. *B. pertyi*, ♂ lectotype of syn. *elongatus* NHMB-F. **60**. *B. planicollis*, ♀ holotype NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



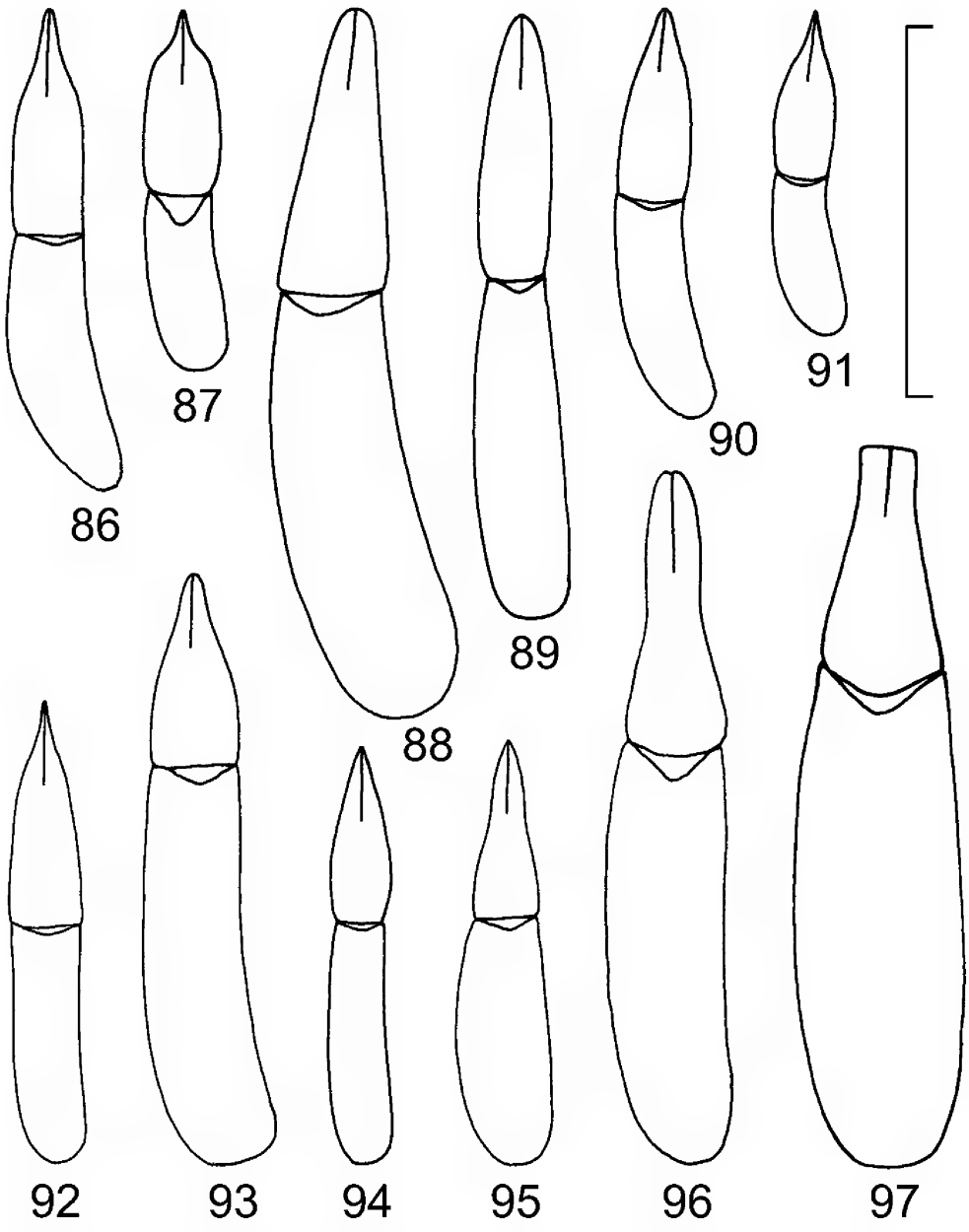
Figs. 61–66. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **61.** *B. propinquus*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **62.** *B. pseudomalayicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **63.** *B. reibnitzi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **64.** *B. riedeli* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **65.** *B. seminitidus*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. **66.** *B. serricollis*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. – Scale line: 5 mm.



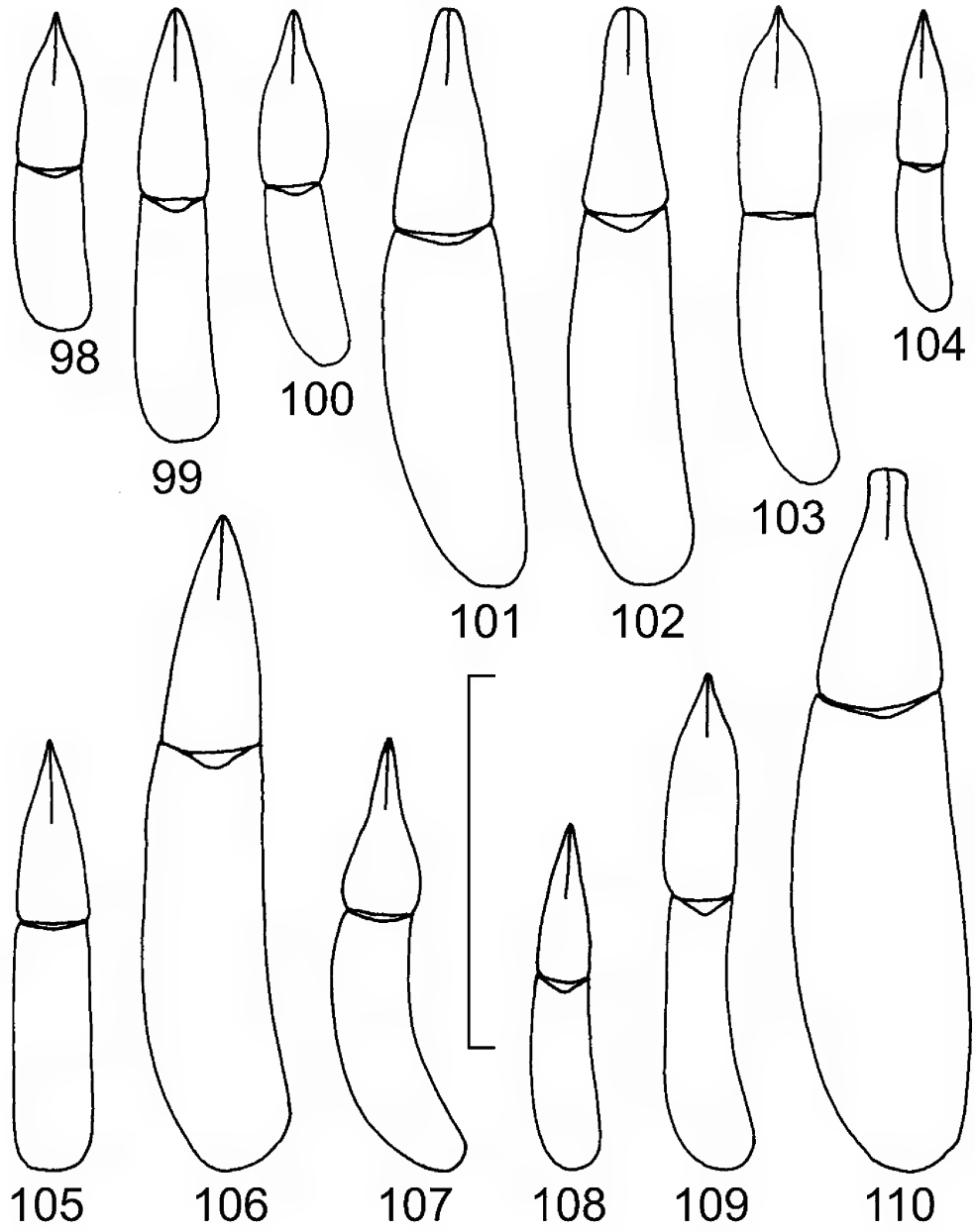
Figs. 67–73. Dorsal views of *Bradymerus* species. – **67**. *B. sijthoffi*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **68**. *B. spretus*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **69**. *B. sprecherae* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **70**. *B. sumatranus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **71**. *B. thailandicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **72**. *B. sumbawaicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **73**. *B. violaceus*, ♀ non-type SMNS. – Scale line: 5 mm.



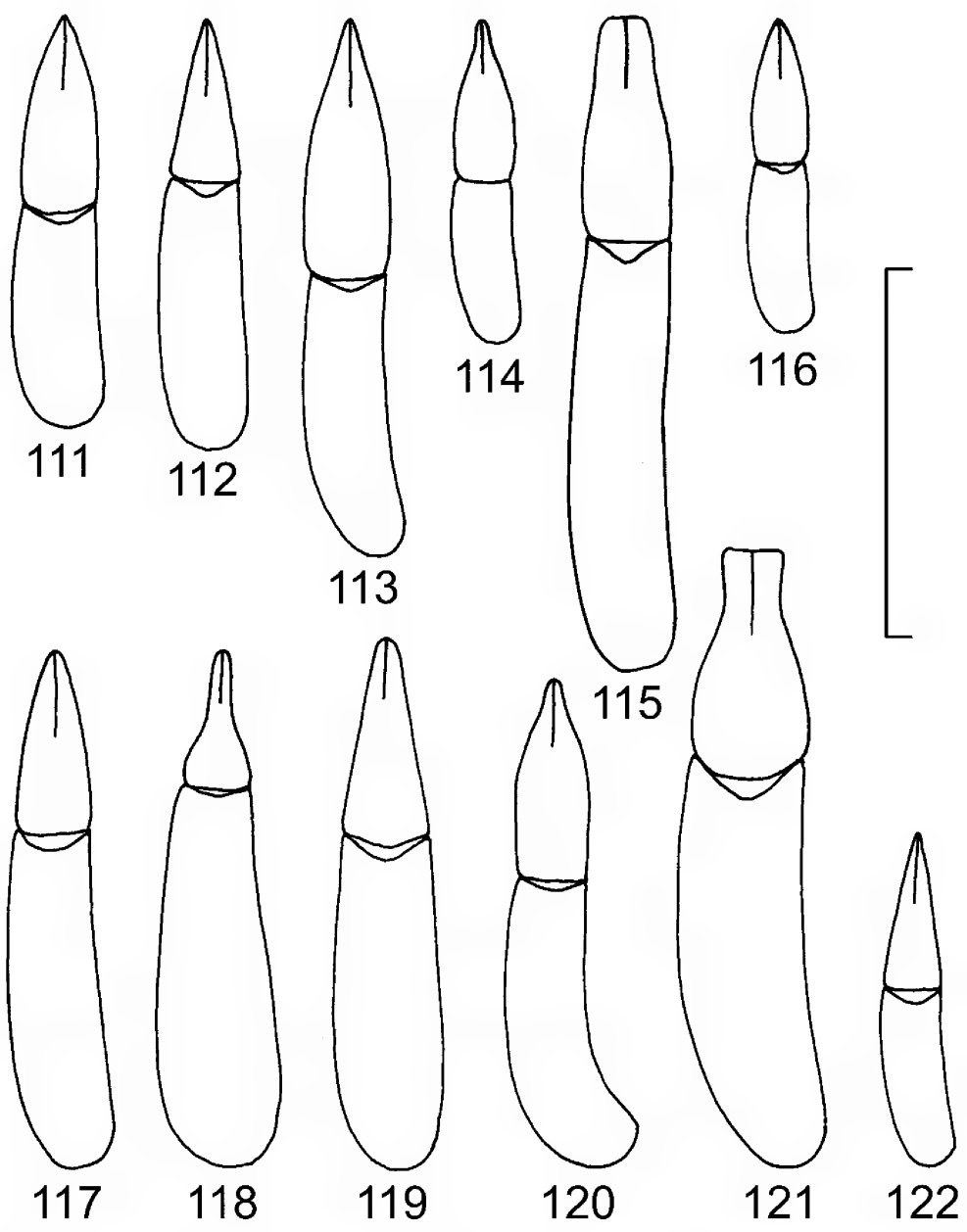
Figs. 74–85. Aedeagi of *Bradymerus* species. – **74**. *B. acutangulus*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **75**. *B. acuticostis*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **76**. *B. alternicostis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **77**. *B. andamanus*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **78**. *B. andoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **79**. *B. aratus*, ♂ holotype of syn. *interruptus* NHMB-F. **80**. *B. asper*, ♂ non-type BMNH. **81**. *B. bifurcatus*, ♂ paratype HNHM. **82**. *B. aulacopterus*, ♂ lectotype ZFMK. **83**. *B. atronitens*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **84**. *B. bocakorum* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **85**. *B. carinatus*, ♂ non-type SMNS. – Scale line: 1 mm.



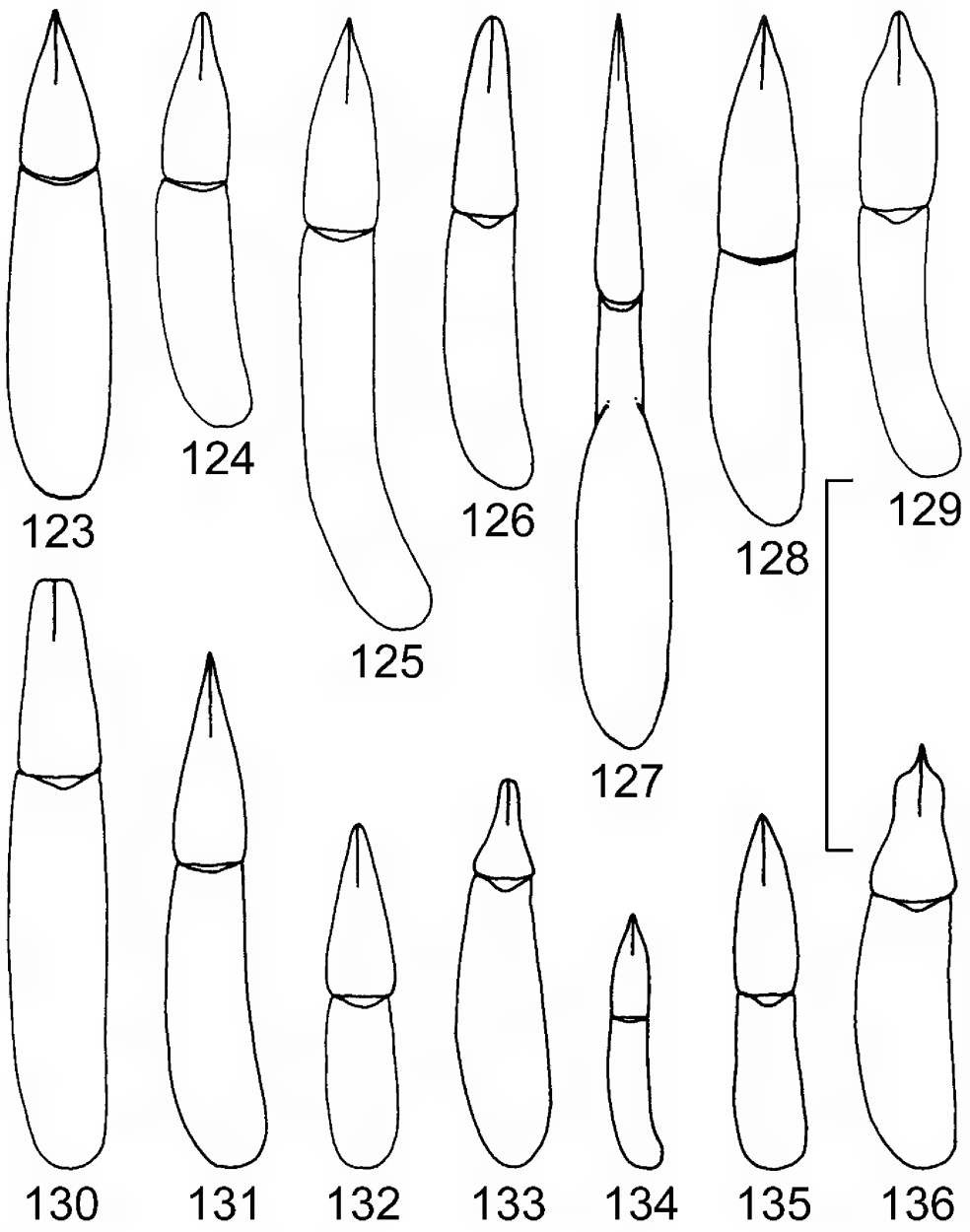
Figs. 86–97. Aedeagi of *Bradymerus* species. – **86**. *B. celebensis*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **87**. *B. clathratus*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **88**. *B. crockerensis* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **89**. *B. drescheri*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **90**. *B. difficilis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **91**. *B. crenulicollis*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **92**. *B. elongatus*, ♂ non-type CRGT. **93**. *B. eschscholtzi*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. **94**. *B. emasicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **95**. *B. ferruginipes*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **96**. *B. fukiensis*, ♂ non-type CKAO. **97**. *B. fouquei* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRFL. – Scale line: 1 mm.



Figs. 98–110. Aedeagi of *Bradymerus* species. – **98.** *B. gebieni* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **99.** *B. gerstmeieri* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRGT. **100.** *B. granulipennis*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **101.** *B. grimmi* n. sp., ♂ holotype CRGT. **102.** *B. hauseri* n. sp., ♂ paratype CRGT. **103.** *B. impressicollis*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **104.** *B. kanchenjungicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype NHMB. **105.** *B. incostatus*, ♂ non-type CRGT. **106.** *B. iris*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **107.** *B. interstitialis*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **108.** *B. kabakovi*, ♂ non-type SMNS. **109.** *B. kaszabi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **110.** *B. kinabalicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. – Scale line: 1 mm.



Figs. 111–122. Aedeagi of *Bradymerus* species. – **111**. *B. kodadai* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **112**. *B. kulzeri* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **113**. *B. lombokicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **114**. *B. malayicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **115**. *B. laoticus* n. sp., ♂ holotype HNHM. **116**. *B. mindanaensis*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **117**. *B. majeri* n. sp., ♂ holotype HNHM. **118**. *B. maramagicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **119**. *B. masumotoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype MNST. **120**. *B. mcgregori*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **121**. *B. merkli* n. sp., ♂ paratype SMNS. **122**. *B. nodicollis*, ♂ non-type SMNS. – Scale line: 1 mm.



Figs. 123–136. Aedeagi of *Bradymerus* species. – **123**. *B. michihikoi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **124**. *B. pertyi*, ♂ lectotype of syn. *elongatus* NHMB-F. **125**. *B. propinquus*, ♂ holotype NHMB-F. **126**. *B. pseudomalayicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **127**. *B. reibnitzi* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **128**. *B. riedeli* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **129**. *B. seminitidus*, ♂ non-type NHMB-F. **130**. *B. sijthoffi*, ♂ lectotype MNHUB. **131**. *B. spretus*, ♂ lectotype NHMB-F. **132**. *B. serricollis*, ♂ non-type HNHM. **133**. *B. sumatranus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **134**. *B. sprecherae* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **135**. *B. sumbawaicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. **136**. *B. thailandicus* n. sp., ♂ holotype SMNS. – Scale line: 1 mm.

Bradymerus violaceus Pascoe, 1883 (Fig. 73)

Studied type material: None.

New material: Philippines, Luzon, Benguet, 1 ♀ NHMB-F (det. KULZER). – Philippines, Sibuyan, 1 ♀ HNHM (det. KASZAB). – Philippines, Sibuyan, Romblon, 1 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. SMNS. – Philippines, N Luzon, Kalinga-Apayao/Abra Province Boundery, Cordillera Central, 1600 m, 26.–28.III.2000, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Diagnostic characters: Dorsal view see Fig. 73, dorsal side blackish, with distinct metallic shine, body length 8.5–9.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Internal elytral intervals with smaller, external intervals with bigger separated granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus unknown, only females available.

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Sibuyan).

4 Descriptions of new Oriental species of *Bradymerus*

Bradymerus andoi **n. sp.** (Figs. 8, 78)

Holotype (♂): Central Sulawesi, Palu Palolo, Lindu NP, 25.–27.VIII.1990, leg. A. RIEDEL, SMNS.

Paratypes: S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 1.–2.I.2000, leg. K. ANDO, 4 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Kalosi, Alla Enrekang, 29.XII.1999, leg. K. ANDO, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 20.I.2000, leg. G. BECCE, 1 ex. CKAO. – Sulawesi, Selatan, To'Rea, I.2000, local collector, 1 ex. CKAO. – Central Sulawesi, Poso, 5–10 km SW Tambarana, 400 m, 11.–16.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRANSKÝ, 1 ex. CSBC. – S Sulawesi, 35 km NW Palopo, 1400 m, 18.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRANSKÝ, 2 ex. CSBC.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. KIYOSHI ANDO (Osaka), one of the collectors of the type series, for long-term and fruitful cooperation.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 8, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.8–9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with distinct supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly protruding, lateral margin with feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with rough but separate confluent punctation, pronotal disc without medial impression, only laterally between punctures without granules. Internal elytral intervals 1–3 with a row of separate longitudinal granules, external intervals with confluent longitudinal granules forming keels. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 78.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the shape of the pronotum with distinctly protruding anterior corners, by the dorsal structure of the elytra and by the shape of the aedeagus. *Bradymerus acutangulus* from Java and *B. sumatranus* n. sp. from Sumatra have a similar shape of the pronotum, but their body size is smaller (6.0–6.5 mm), and the aedeagi are different (Figs. 74, 78, 133).

Bradymerus bocakorum **n. sp.** (Figs. 14, 84)

Holotype (♂): Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km E Malaybalay, Busdi, 1000 m, 5.–9.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. MILADA BOCÁKOVÁ and Dr. LADISLAV BOCÁK

(Olomouc) for deposing their collectings of Coleoptera from different travels through Asia in SMNS.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 14, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 6.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum only slightly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with distinct and sometimes confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral interval 3 only posteriorly with a low keel, intervals 5, 7 with complete and high keels, keels with granules, internal intervals flat and with some indistinct granules. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 84.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus bocakorum* n. sp. belongs to the small group of species with a 5-segmented antennal club around *B. acutangulus* from Java, *B. bifurcatus* from Vietnam, *B. maramagicus* n. sp. also from Mindanao and *B. sumatranus* n. sp. from Sumatra. These taxa can be separated by a different shape of the pronotum and by a different structure of the elytra (Figs. 3, 13, 14, 53, 70) as well as by a different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 74, 81, 84, 118, 133).

Bradymerus crockerensis **n. sp.** (Figs. 22, 88)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, NW Keningau, 900–1200 m, 16.–20.XI.1996, leg. W. SCHAWALLER, SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the Crocker Mt. Range, where the holotype was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 22, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with weak supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but slightly sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals convex, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 slightly higher but without distinct keels, intervals with a row of indistinct pore-bearing granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the middle with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 88.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the sexually dimorphic anterior tibia with an internal tooth in the middle in males, by long antenna (reaches the posterior margin of the pronotum) with a 4-segmented antennal club and by the structure of the elytra without any distinct keels. *Bradymerus drescheri* and *B. sijthoffi* from the Sunda Islands are the hitherto known species also possessing a modified anterior male tibia, but the tooth is situated in the distal third, the elytra have the interval 7 nearly keel-like and the antenna is short (reaches only the middle of the pronotum). See also *B. hauseri* n. sp. from the Malayan Peninsula; in this species the tooth of the male anterior tibia is situated in the distal third as in *B. drescheri*, but the elytra possess distinct alternate keel-like intervals. The aedeagus is quite similar in this species-group (Figs. 88, 89, 102, 130). See also *B. kinabalicus* n. sp. from Borneo with a 3-segmented antennal club and the pronotum with distinct tubercles between the rough punctation, and *B. grimmi* n. sp. also from Borneo.

Bradymerus emasicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 25, 94)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas. 6.–18.VI.1996, leg. J. KODADA, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, km 53 road Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan, Gunung Emas, 1650 m, 6.IV.2000, leg. L. BOLM, 5 ex. NHMB, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, km 53 road Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan, E slope Gunung Emas, 700 m, 1.–5.IV.2000, leg. L. BOLM, 1 ex. NHMB. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. I. JENIŠ & M. ŠTRBA, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 500–1900 m, 6.–21.V.1995, leg. I. JENIŠ, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, 16 km SW Gunung Alab, 790–850 m, 4.–9.V.1996, leg. M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS, 1 ex. CSBC.

Etymology: Named after Gunung (= Mount) Emas, where the type series was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 25, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–7.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with keels, keels with granules, intervals 4, 6 with a row of longitudinal granules, mostly confluent and forming a lower keel. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 94.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the small body size, the shape and dorsal structure of the pronotum and elytra, by the 6-segmented antennal club, by the modified posterior tibiae in males, and by the shape of the aedeagus. The combination of these characters is not comparable in any other Oriental species.

Bradymerus fouquei **n. sp.** (Figs. 31, 97)

Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 1500–1700 m, 2.–4.VII.2001, leg. R. FOUQUÈ & H. BARLOVÁ, CRFL.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 1500–1700 m, 8.–17.VII.2004, leg. R. & H. FOUQUÈ, 2 ex. CRFL, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of RENÉ FOUQUÈ (Liberec), collector of the type series.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 31, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.5–8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with weak supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but slightly sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3 (widely interrupted in the middle), 5, 7 with keels, keels with granules, intervals 1, 2, 4, 6 with a row of granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the basal third with a pair of distinct teeth. Aedeagus see Fig. 97.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus fouquei* n. sp. is extremely similar to *B. hauseri* n. sp. also from W Malaysia, but can be recognized by a darker and less shining dorsal side, by a longer pronotum with rougher punctation (Figs. 31, 36) and particularly by the male anterior tibia internally with a pair of distinct teeth in the basal third, which is as yet unique within the genus (in *B. hauseri* n. sp. and other species only a single tooth in the distal third), and by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 97, 102).

Bradymerus gebieni **n. sp.** (Figs. 32, 98)

Holotype (♂): W Sumatra, Bengkhulu Prov., near Curup, Bukit Kaba Mt., 1000–1500 m, 30.I.–2.II.2000, leg. J. Bezděk, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 6 ex. SMNS. – Sumatra, Brastagi, leg. Mjöberg, 3 ex. NHMB-F. – W Sumatra, Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m, VII.1925, leg. E. Jacobson, 1 ex. MNHUB (*elongatus* Perty det. Gebien).

Etymology: Named in memory of Hans Gebien (1874–1947), first monographer (1925) of the genus *Bradymerus*.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 32, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–6.8 mm. Genae slightly broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. All elytral intervals with longitudinal and confluent tubercles forming interrupted keels, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 slightly more prominent. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 98.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the shape and dorsal structure of the pronotum and elytra, by only slightly dilated genae, by a 6-segmented antennal club, and by the shape of the aedeagus. Extremely similar, also in the shape of the aedeagus, is *B. aratus* Fairmaire, 1896 from Borneo and Sumatra, but in this species the genae are distinctly dilated, the pronotum is more convex and the tubercles on the elytral intervals are much higher and not confluent. As long as no intermediate forms are known, I consider both as different species. See also *B. gerstmeieri* n. sp. from Sumatra.

Bradymerus gerstmeieri **n. sp.** (Figs. 33, 99)

Holotype (♂): Sumatra, Prov. Jambi, Kerinci-Seblat NP, Danau Tujuh, 2000–2250 m, 11.–14.VII.2001, leg. R. Gerstmeier, CRGT.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. CRGT, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Prof. Dr. Roland Gerstmeier (Freising), collector of the type series.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 33, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.0–7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals with longitudinal and confluent tubercles forming interrupted keels, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 slightly more prominent. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 99.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus gerstmeieri* n. sp. can be recognized by the 6-segmented antennal club, by the undilated genae, by the shape and dorsal structure of the pronotum and elytra, and by the shape of the aedeagus. Quite similar in external morphology is *B. gebieni* n. sp., also from Sumatra, but apart from a smaller body size (5.5–6.8 mm in *B. gebieni* n. sp.), this species has slightly dilated genae, distinct supraorbital keels, a different shape and structure of the pronotum (Figs. 32, 33), and a different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 98, 99).

Bradymerus grimmi **n. sp.** (Figs. 35, 101)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1550 m, 22.–25.V.2005, leg. R. GRIMM, CRGT.

Paratypes: Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, Gunung Emas, 6.–18.VI.1996, leg. J. KODADA, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. ROLAND GRIMM (Tübingen), one of the collectors of the type series, for long-term and fruitful cooperation.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 35, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 6.5–7.2 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with weak supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with crenulation, pronotal disc with partly confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals convex, intervals with a row of pore-bearing granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the middle with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 101.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus grimmi* n. sp. is quite similar to *B. crockerensis* n. sp. also from Borneo, but apart from a smaller body size (9.0 mm in *B. crockerensis* n. sp.), the shape of the pronotum is different (Figs. 22, 35), the granules on the elytral intervals are more distinct and more densely situated, and the aedeagus is different (Figs. 88, 101).

Bradymerus hauseri **n. sp.** (Figs. 36, 102)

Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 2.VIII.1999, leg. M. HAUSER, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 30 km E Ipoh, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 20.II.–3.III.1998, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 14.–18.III.1998, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ, 8 ex. ZSM. – W Malaysia, W Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 6.–12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Parit Falls, 27.III.1995, leg. O. MERKL, 4 ex. HNHM. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, foothills of Gunung Beremban, 29.III.1995, leg. O. MERKL & G. CSORBA, 1 ex. HNHM. – W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 13.–20.IV.1999, leg. A. BALLERIO, 1 ex. CRSW. – W Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km NE Tanah Rata, 800 m, 17.–19.IV.1999, leg. A. BALLERIO, 1 ex. CRSW, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 9.II.1994, leg. R. GRIMM & A. RACHINSKY, 8 ex. CRGT. – W Malaysia, Tanah Rata, 28.V.1975 and 22.VI.1975, leg. Y. KIYOYAMA, 2 ex. CKAO. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 1500–1700 m, 29.VI.–4.VII.2001, leg. R. FOUQUÈ & H. BARLOVÁ, 43 ex. CRFL, 6 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 1500–1700 m, 8.–17.VII.2004, leg. R. & H. FOUQUÈ, 28 ex. CRFL, 6 ex. BMNH. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Brinchang, Brinchang, 1600–2000 m, 3.VII.2001, leg. R. FOUQUÈ & H. BARLOVÁ, 18 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Gunung Brinchang, Brinchang, 1600–2000 m, 11. and 14.VII.2004, leg. R. & H. FOUQUÈ, 4 ex. CRFL. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gunung Jasar, 1400–1500 m, 20.–25.I.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, 6 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gunung Jasar, 1400–1500 m, 19.–25.VI.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, 10 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gunung Jasar, 1400–1500 m, 12.–15.II.1998, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, 10 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Brinchang, Gunung Beremban, 1600 m, 18.–19.I.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, 4 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, 1 ex. CSBC. – W Malaysia, Perak, 1 ex. BMNH. – W Malaysia (labelled as Malay. Peninsula), Kedah Peak, 3000 ft., 8.III.1928, leg. H. M. PENDLEBURY, 1 ex. BMNH.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. MARTIN HAUSER (Urbana/Illinois), one of the collectors of the type series, for fruitful cooperation and deposing several of his tenebrionids in Stuttgart.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 36, dorsal side brownish without metallic shine, body length 6.8–8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with weak supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but slightly sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3 (widely interrupted in the middle), 5, 7 with keels, keels with granules, intervals 1, 2, 4, 6 with a row of granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 102.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the sexually dimorphic anterior tibia in males with an internal tooth in the distal third, by a 4-segmented antennal club, by the structure of the elytra with distinct keels on the alternate intervals. *Bradymerus drescheri* and *B. sijthoffi* from the Sunda Islands are the only hitherto known species possessing also a similarily modified anterior male tibia, but the structure of the elytral intervals (Figs. 26, 36, 67), and also the shape of the aedeagus is different (Figs. 89, 102, 130). A sexually dimorphic male tibia is also present in *B. fukiensis* from Indochina and Fujian, in *B. crockerensis* n. sp. and *B. kinabalicus* n. sp. both from Borneo, but these species have also a different dorsal structure on pronotum and elytra, a different shape of the aedeagus, and *B. kinabalicus* n. sp. has a 3-segmented antennal club. See also under *B. laoticus* n. sp. from Laos and *B. fouquei* n. sp. from Malaysia.

Bradymerus kanchenjungicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 41, 104)

Holotype (♂): E Nepal, Kanchenjunga Himal, Chiruwa, 1260 m, 30.VI.–1.VII.2000, leg. J. Farkač, D. Král & J. Schneider, NHMB.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS. – E Nepal, Taplejung Distr., lower Gunsa Khola to Lungthung, 1650–1870 m, 18.V.1988, leg. J. Martens & W. Schawaller, 1 ♀ SMNS. – E Nepal, Arun Valley, Lamobagar, 1400 m, 8.–14.VI.1983, leg. C. Holzschuh, 2 ex. MHNL.

Etymology: Named after Mt. Kanchenjunga in northeastern Nepal, where the type series was collected nearby.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 41, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.0–7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. All elytral intervals convex, without keels and granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 104.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the elytral intervals without keels and granules and by the broad pronotum without protruding anterior corners and with confluent punctation, and without modified posterior tibiae in males. *Bradymerus incostatus* from the Sunda Islands and W Malaysia possesses similar unmodified elytral intervals without keels and without granules, but the pronotum has distinctly protruding anterior corners and a finer punctation, and a sexual dimorphic posterior tibia internally near the tip with a field of distinct long, yellow setae in males. The aedeagi of both taxa have similar acute joint parameres (Figs. 104, 105). See also *B. malayicus* n. sp.

Bradymerus kaszabi **n. sp.** (Figs. 42, 109)

Holotype (♂): S Sulawesi, 20 km NE Sabbang, 400 m, 5.–7.VII.2001, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 5 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. HNHM. – S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa, 950 m, 18.–21.VII.1999, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Sulawesi, 15 km W Palopo, 11.–19.VIII.1990, leg. A. Riedel, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sulawesi, Kotamogabu, Matalibaru, Torosik, Gunung Tongara, 700 m, 10.XII.1999, leg. A. Riedel, 1 ex. SMNS. – Central Sulawesi, Toarco Jaya, Rante Pao, 2.VI.1984, leg. M. Tao, 1 ex. NSMT. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, Luwu Palopo, To'Rea, 18.–23.I.2000, leg. G. Becce, 4 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, Luwu Palopo, km 27, 20.I.2000, leg. G. Becce, 4 ex. CKAO. – Sulawesi, Selatan, To'Rea, I.2000, local collector, 4 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. K. Ando, 2 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 30.XII.1999, leg. Y. Utsunomiya, 2 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 18.–19.I.2000, leg. B. Gala, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in memory of Dr. Zoltán Kaszab (1915–1986), former director of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, coleopterologist of world-wide recognition and outstanding specialist of the Tenebrionidae.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 42, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5–8.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough and confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with complete keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with identical keels but only in the anterior part of the elytra, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 109.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the 6-segmented antennal club, by the shape of the pronotum with protruding anterior corners with a crenulated lateral margin and with rough and confluent dorsal punctation, by the structure of the elytra with identical keels on all intervals, and by the shape of the aedeagus. The combination of these characters is not comparable in any other Oriental species. See also *Bradymerus lombokicus* n. sp.

Bradymerus kinabalicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 45, 110)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1500–1600 m, 11.–15.XI.1996, leg. W. Schawaller, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1550 m, 22.–25.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 3 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Poring Hot Springs, 600 m, 20.VIII.1998, leg. D. Bartsch & C. Häuser, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 28.V.1999, leg. Z. Smrž, 1 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Lumu Lumu, 5500 ft., 12.IV.1929, leg. H. M. Pendlebury, 1 ex. BMNH. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 1600 m, 13.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 3 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, Gunung Emas, 6.–18.VI.1996, leg. J. Kodada, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Alab, 1700 m, 23.–29.V.1998, leg. J. Kodada & F. Čiampor, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 6 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, km 53 on road Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan, Gunung Emas, 1650 m, 22.III.–6.IV.2000, leg. L. Bolm, 3 ex. NHMB. – Borneo, Sabah, km 53 on road Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan, E slope Gunung Emas, 700 m, 1.–5.IV.2000, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Gunung Emas, 23.–29.V.1998, leg. P. Hlaváč, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, W slope, 1900 m, 5.III.1969, leg. H. Löffler, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, Sabah, Kundasang, 27.I.2002, leg. R. Rober, 1 ex. CRRH. – Borneo, Sabah, Tibow, 45 km NE Sapulut, 600–900 m, 7.–15.IV.2000, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. CSBC. – Borneo, Sabah, Gunung Emas 42 km E Kota Kinabalu, 21.III.–20.IV.1996, leg. Linda, 4 ex. CSBC. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Alab, 1650–1800 m, 30.IV.–27.V.1996, leg. M. Štrba & R. Hergovits, 4 ex. CSBC.

Etymology: Named after Mt. Kinabalu, where the type series was collected nearby.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 45, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.5–8.0 mm. Genae elevated but not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 3 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum slightly protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with medial impression, between punctures with distinct tubercles. All elytral intervals with a row of distinct granules, granules on alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 denser and higher. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 110.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the sexually dimorphic anterior tibia in males with an internal tooth in the distal third, by long antennae with a 3-segmented antennal club, by the structure of the pronotum with distinct tubercles between the rough punctation, by the elytral structure with rows of granules and by the shape of the aedeagus. Other species with a modified anterior tibia in males (for example *Bradymerus drescheri*, *B. sijthoffi*, *B. crockerensis* n. sp. and *B. hauseri* n. sp.) have a 4-segmented antennal club, a pronotum without granules or tubercles between the finer punctation, a different structure of the elytra, and a different aedeagus.

Bradymerus kodadai n. sp. (Figs. 44, 111)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range NP, Gunung Emas, 6.–18.VI.1996, leg. J. Kodada, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 15.–27.IV.1993, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 10 ex. ZSM. – Borneo, Sabah, Gunung Emas, 23.–29.V.1998, leg. P. Hlaváč, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Alab, 1700 m, 23.–29.V.1998, leg. J. Kodada & F. Čiampor, 2 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu NP, Headquarters, 1550 m, 22.–25.V.2005, leg. R. Grimm, 1 ex. CRGT. – Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, Lumu Lumu, 5500 ft., 15.IV.1929, leg. H. M. Pendlebury, 1 ex. BMNH. – Borneo, Sarawak, 19.–20.III.1995, leg. M. Itoh, 1 ex. CKAO.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. Jan Kodada (Bratislava), one of the collectors of the type series, for deposing several of his tenebrionids in Stuttgart.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 44, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.5–7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum slightly protruding, lateral margin slightly sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with higher and confluent longitudinal granules forming keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with somewhat lower and more separate granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 111.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus kodadai* n. sp. shares with *B. elongatus* (Perty, 1831) from Java the undilated genae and the general structure of the elytra with the higher alternate intervals, but can be separated by a different shape of the pronotum (Figs. 27, 44; broader and flat in *B. elongatus*, narrower and more convex in *B. kodadai* n. sp.), and by a slightly different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 92, 111). Quite similar in external morphology and also in the shape of the aedeagus is *B. sumbawaicus* n. sp. from Sumbawa, Bali and Sulawesi. The shape and structure of the pronotum and the structure of the elytral intervals in these three taxa are similar but not identical, also when considering a certain variability. Thus, I decided to treat these disjunct insular populations (*B. elongatus* from Java, *B. kodadai* n. sp. from

Borneo and *B. sumbawaicus* n. sp. from Sumbawa, Bali and Sulawesi) as different taxa, as long as no intermediate forms are known.

Bradymerus kulzeri **n. sp.** (Figs. 46, 112)

Holotype (♂): Central Sulawesi, 20 km SE Tambarana, Camp Mauro, 11.–16.VII.1999, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 6 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. HNHM. – Central Sulawesi, 38 km SE Pendolo, 1200 m, 10.–11.VII.2001, leg. L. Bolm, 3 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. MNHUB. – S Sulawesi, 25 km E Mamasa (Kalama), 1100 m, 1.–3.VII.2001, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa, 950 m, 18.–21.VII.1999, leg. L. Bolm, 1 ex. SMNS. – Central Sulawesi, Toarco Jaya, Rante Pao, 2.–5.VI.1984, leg. M. Tao, 8 ex. NSMT. – Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 22.X.–3.XI.1985, leg. M. Tao, 2 ex. NSMT. – Sulawesi, Puncak Dingin, 17.XI.1985, leg. M. Tao, 3 ex. NSMT. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. K. Ando, 1 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, Luwu Palopo, To'Rea, 18.I.2000, leg. G. Becce, 1 ex. CKAO. – Sulawesi, Selatan, To'Rea, I.2000, local collector, 1 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Tanah Toraja, Karum-Ganga, 27.XII.1999, leg. M. Ando, 9 ex. CKAO, 3 ex. SMNS. – S Sulawesi, Rante Pao, 9.–10.VI.1984, leg. G. Rougemont, 1 ex. HNHM. – Central Sulawesi, 15–25 km S Pendolo, Mayoa, 7.–10.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 5 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, Poso, 5–10 km SW Tambarana, 400 m, 11.–16.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 2 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, W Coast of Lake Poso, Taipa, 10.–11.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 11 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, 20–35 km NW Palopo, 1000–1400 m, 4.–5.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 1 ex. CSBC. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, V.1999, local collector, 3 ex. CSBC. – W Sulawesi, Bambapuang Pass, road Rante Pao to Rappang, 29.X.2005, leg. E. Heiss, 1 ex. CRGT.

Etymology: Named in memory of Hans Kulzer (1889–1974), former curator of the Frey collection, for his substantial contribution upon the genus *Bradymerus* (1951) and other papers about Oriental and Neotropical Tenebrionidae.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 46, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.3–8.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough and confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with granules. All elytral intervals wrinkled by rough punctation, internal intervals flat and anteriorly with a row of indistinct granules, external intervals with indistinct keels. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 112.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by undilated genae, by the rough punctation of the pronotum without protruding anterior corners and without crenulated lateral margin, by the structure of the elytra with flat but densely wrinkled internal intervals, and by the shape of the aedeagus. In particular the flat but wrinkled elytral intervals are quite characteristic and do not occur in any other as yet known species.

Bradymerus laoticus **n. sp.** (Figs. 49, 115)

Holotype (♂): Laos, Champassak Prov., Dong Hua Xao NBCA, 2 km S Ban Nong Luang, bank of Touay-Guai River, 800 m, 1.–5.IV.1998, leg. O. Merkl & G. Csorba, HNHM.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 10 ex. HNHM, 3 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after Laos, where the type series was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 49, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 8.0–9.8 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct

crenulation but slightly sinuated, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with identical keels, keels without granules, intervals 1, 2, 4, 6 flat and without distinct granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 115.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus laoticus* n. sp. shares with *B. hauseri* n. sp. from W Malaysia the armed anterior male tibia and the general body shape and size, but can be separated by a somewhat bigger body size in the average (6.8–8.5 mm in *B. hauseri* n. sp.), by a dull dorsal surface (shining in *B. hauseri* n. sp.), by high and identical keels on the elytra (compare Figs. 36, 49) and by a different shape of the aedeagus (compare Figs. 102, 115). *B. merkli* n. sp. from Vietnam with similar body size possesses a similar dull surface, but besides other characters (aedeagus, Fig. 121) the elytral keels are present only on the intervals 5, 7 and the punctures of the elytral intervals are of longitudinal shape and deeply impressed.

Bradymerus lombokicus n. sp. (Figs. 50, 113)

Holotype (♂): Lombok, Sapit-Sembalun Bumbung, 900–1500 m, 14.–16.II.1994, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the island Lombok, where the type series was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 50, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 8.5–9.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with distinct and sometimes confluent punctation and with medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with complete keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with identical keels but only in the anterior part of the elytra, keels with granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with or without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 113.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus lombokicus* n. sp. shares with *B. kaszabi* n. sp. from Sulawesi the undilated genae, the 6-segmented antennal club, the dorsal structure of the elytra, and also the shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 109, 113). Besides the bigger body size (body length 6.5–8.0 mm in *B. kaszabi* n. sp.), the shape and dorsal structure of the pronotum is completely different (Figs. 42, 50).

Bradymerus majeri n. sp. (Figs. 52, 117)

Holotype (♂): India, Andaman Islands, Island Cinque (no. 5), 27.XII.1978, leg. G. Osella, HNHM.

Paratypes: India, Andaman Islands, Island Havelock, around village no. 7, 22.IV.–14.V.1998, leg. K. & S. Majer, 3 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in memory of Karel Majer (1949–2000), one of the collectors of the type series and well-known Czech Coleopterologist.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 52, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.5–9.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 3 (posteriorly), 4 (poste-

riorly), 5, 6, 7 with keel, keels with granules, internal intervals 1–4 on the elytral disc flat, with fine punctation, without granules but somewhat wrinkled. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 117.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the broad pronotum without protruding anterior corners, by the structure of the elytra, and by the shape of the aedeagus. *Bradymerus pertyi* Gebien, 1921 from the Philippines has a somewhat similar structure of the elytra, but in this species the flat internal intervals bear some granules and only the alternate intervals are keel-like, the pronotum has a different shape and rougher punctation, and the aedeagus is different (Figs. 117, 124).

Bradymerus malayicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 51, 114)

Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 30 km E Ipoh, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 22.–26.I.1999, leg. P. Čechovský, SMNS.

Paratypes: Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pha To, 1.–20.III.1996, leg. K. Majer, 1 ex. SMNS. – Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pha To, 14.III.–14.IV.1996, leg. P. Průdek, 30 ex. CSBC, 8 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. HNHM. – India, Assam, U. Dihing, Lakhimpur, 28.V.1921, leg. C. F. C. Beeson, 1 ex. BMNH.

Etymology: Named after the Malayan Peninsula, where the holotype was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 51, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.0–6.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with fine and separate punctation and without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, without keels and without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 114.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the 5-segmented antennal club, by convex elytral intervals without keels and granules, by the flat and broad pronotum with fine and separate punctation and without protruding anterior corners, by unmodified posterior tibiae in males and by the shape of the aedeagus. A similar elytral structure has *Bradymerus incostatus* Gebien, 1914 from the Sunda Island and W Malaysia, and *B. kanchenjungicus* n. sp. from Nepal. *B. incostatus*, however, has a different shape of the pronotum with distinctly protruding anterior corners and modified posterior tibiae in males, and *B. kanchenjungicus* n. sp. has also a different shape of the pronotum widest before the middle and with denser confluent punctation (in *B. malayicus* n. sp. pronotum widest in the middle and with fine and separate punctation). See also *B. pseudomalayicus* n. sp. from the same area.

Bradymerus maramagicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 53, 118)

Holotype (♂): Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km W Maramag, 1600 m, 28.–30.XII.1990, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the village Maramag, in whose vicinity the holotype was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 53, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.2 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with distinct and sometimes confluent punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with indistinct granules. Elytral

intervals with distinct granules, granules on intervals 5, 7 sometimes confluent and forming interrupted keels. Tibiae externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 118.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus maramagicus* n. sp. belongs to the small group of species with a 5-segmented antennal club around *B. acutangulus* from Java, *B. bifurcatus* from Vietnam, *B. bocakorum* n. sp. also from Mindanao and *B. sumatranus* n. sp. from Sumatra. These taxa can be separated by a different shape of the pronotum and a different structure of the elytra (Figs. 3, 13, 14, 53, 70) and by a different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 74, 81, 84, 118, 133).

Bradymerus masumotoi **n. sp.** (Figs. 48, 119)

Holotype (♂): Taiwan, Island Lan Hsu (= Lanyu, = Orchid Island), Tienchi, 400 m, 2.V.2005, leg. K. Masumoto, J.-F. Tsai & W.-Z. Chen, MNST.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ SMNS. – Taiwan, Island Lan Hsu, 5.–8.VI.1986, leg. S. Osawa, 1 ♀ NHMC.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. Kimio Masumoto (Tokyo), one of the collectors of the type series, for long-term and fruitful cooperation.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 48, dorsal side blackish with a feeble metallic shine, body length 9.0–10.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with a feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and without impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 posteriorly with feeble keels, all intervals without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 119.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus masumotoi* n. sp. is extremely similar to *B. aulacopterus* from Saleyer Island adjacent of Sulawesi, but can be separated by a somewhat narrower pronotum slightly excavated before the hind angles and by a feeble crenulation of the lateral margin (compare Figs. 12, 48), by a feeble metallic shine of the dorsal surface (without metallic shine in *B. aulacopterus*) and by a somewhat different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 82, 119). A further argument for the validity of both species might be the wide disjunct distribution (*B. masumotoi* n. sp. near Taiwan, *B. aulacopterus* near Sulawesi).

Bradymerus merkli **n. sp.** (Figs. 58, 121)

Holotype (♀): Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., Da Lat, 17.X.1988, leg. S. Mahunka & T. Vásárhelyi, HNHM.

Paratypes: Vietnam (labelled as Annam), Da Lat (labelled as Dalat), 23.III.–9.IV.1924, leg. R. V. de Salvaza, 2 ex. BMNH, 1 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. Ottó Merkl (Budapest), who recognized this species already in 1991 as new, for fruitful cooperation and hospitality during my visits.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 58, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 7.5–8.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with separate punctation and with distinct medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals 5, 7 with keels, keels without granules, internal intervals 1–4 on disc flat, longitudinal punctures of the rows deeply im-

pressed. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with a distinct tooth. Aedeagus see Fig. 121.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the 4-segmented antennal club, by the shape and punctation of the pronotum, and by the structure of the elytral intervals. *Bradymerus merkli* n. sp. belongs to the species-group around *B. crockerensis* n. sp. from Borneo, *B. fukiensis* from Indochina and Fujian and *B. hauseri* n. sp. from W Malaysia with a 4-segmented antennal club and with sexually dimorphic anterior tibiae in males, but cannot be mixed up because of the unique dorsal structure of pronotum and elytra. See also under *B. laoticus* n. sp. and *B. fouquei* n. sp.

Bradymerus michihikoi **n. sp.** (Figs. 55, 123)

Holotype (♂): Central Sulawesi, 38 km SE Pendolo, 1200 m, 10.–11.VII.2001, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Paratypes: Sulawesi, 31 km from Palopo, 5.VI.1982, leg. M. Tao, 2 ♀♀ NSMT. – Sulawesi, Sampuraga, 4.XI.1985, leg. M. Tao, 1 ♀ NSMT. – Sulawesi, Selatan, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. N. Ohbayashi, 2 ex. CKAO. – Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. M. Ando, 1 ex. CKAO.

Etymology: Named in honor of Michihiko Ando (Osaka), son of Dr. Kiyoshi Ando, one of the collectors of the type series.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 55, dorsal side blackish without metallic shine, body length 8.8–9.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep and extraordinary wide supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin with feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with rough and confluent punctation, pronotal base before scutellum with fine and separate punctation, pronotal disc without medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with higher, intervals 4, 6, 8 with somewhat lower keels, keels without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 123.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the deep and extraordinary wide supraorbital furrows in both sexes, by the humped pronotum with rough and confluent punctation on the disc and with fine and separate punctation at the base, by keeled elytral intervals and by the shape of the aedeagus. The combination of these characters does not occur in any other of the compared species.

Bradymerus pseudomalayicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 62, 126)

Holotype (♂): W Malaysia, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 1.–15.IV.2000, leg. P. Čechovský, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 6.–12.V.2001, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sarawak, Kapit Distr., Rumah Ugap, Sut River, 3.–9.III.1994, leg. J. Horák, 3 ex. CSBC, 1 ex. ZSM. – W Borneo (labelled as Borneo occ.), Gunung (labelled as Goenong) Ampar, 1897, leg. Mulot, 2 ex. HNHM (labelled by Kaszab as *Calabosca* sp.).

Etymology: Named because of the extreme similarity to *Bradymerus malayicus* n. sp. from the same area.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 62, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.5–7.3 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated,

pronotal disc with separate punctation and with a feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals slightly convex, without keels and without granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 126.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the 4-segmented antennal club, by convex elytral intervals without keels and granules, by the shape of the pronotum without protruding anterior corners, by unmodified posterior tibiae in males and by the shape of the aedeagus. *Bradymerus pseudomalayicus* n. sp. is extremely similar to *B. malayicus* n. sp. from the same area, but has a 4-segmented antennal club (5-segmented in *Bradymerus malayicus* n. sp.), a distinctly longer pronotum with bigger and denser punctation (Figs. 51, 62), a dull dorsal surface (shining in *Bradymerus malayicus* n. sp.), and a distinctly different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 114, 126).

Bradymerus reibnitzi **n. sp.** (Figs. 63, 127)

Holotype (♂): Central Java, Gunung Slamet, 5 km N Baturaden, 1100 m, 12.–13.V.2001, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Johannes Reibnitz (Stuttgart) for his professional efforts in preparing the photographs and plates.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 63, dorsal side blackish with distinct metallic shine, body length 7.5 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 4 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with feeble crenulation, pronotal disc with separate punctation and with feeble transverse mediobasal impression, between punctures without granules. Elytral intervals flat and without keels or granules, punctural rows in striae. Tibiae externally without distinct keels; in males anterior tibia internally in the distal third with distinct tooth and distinctly bent inwards, posterior tibia swollen behind the middle and internally before apex with distinct excavation. Aedeagus see Fig. 127.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus reibnitzi* n. sp. belongs to the group of species with a 4-segmented antennal club and with an armed anterior tibia in males, but it is the only Oriental species of the genus not only with modified anterior but also with modified posterior tibia in males. Additionally, this species can be recognized by the distinct metallic dorsal surface, by the shape of the pronotum with protruding anterior corners, by the elytral intervals without granules and keels, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

Remarks: The long and narrow shape of the aedeagus (Fig. 127) differs extraordinary from all other congeners. This might be a further hint that *Bradymerus* in the present scope is not monophyletic (see introduction).

Bradymerus riedeli **n. sp.** (Figs. 64, 128)

Holotype (♂): S Sulawesi, Tanah Toraja, Pulu Pulu, Ponding, 13.–16.VIII.1990, leg. A. Riedel, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. Alexander Riedel (Karlsruhe), the collector of the type series, for fruitful cooperation and depositing several of his tenebrionids in Stuttgart.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 64, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 7.8–8.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of

pronotum protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, widely separated and distinctly bent upwards, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with a feeble medial impression, between punctures without granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with interrupted, feeble keels, keels with granules, intervals 2, 4, 6 without granules, punctures of the rows deeply impressed. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally in the middle with a row of short, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 128.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the shape of the pronotum with the lateral margin round, widely separated and distinctly bent upwards, by undilated genae and frons without distinct supraorbital keels, by the structure of the elytra, and by the shape of the aedeagus. This is the only Oriental species of the genus with such a shape of the pronotum. A similar pronotum possesses *Bradymerus buruensis* Kulzer, 1951 from the Moluccas, but this species has dilated genae, distinct supraorbital keels, a distinct surface of the pronotum with tubercles, distinct elytral intervals without keels; the aedeagus is unknown.

Bradymerus sprecherae **n. sp.** (Figs. 69, 134)

Holotype (♂): Central Sulawesi, Palu Palolo, Lindu NP, 25.–27.VIII.1990, leg. A. Riedel, SMNS.

Etymology: Named in honor of Dr. Eva Sprecher (Basel) for fruitful cooperation and hospitality during my visits.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 69, dorsal side ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 3.5 mm. Genae about as broad as eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and with deep medial impression, between punctures with distinct tubercles. Elytral interval 3 in the middle with high keel, intervals 4–7 with distinct longitudinal granules partly confluent and forming incomplete keels, keels with granules. Tibiae externally with distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 134.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the minute body size (smallest as yet known species of the genus), by the 6-segmented antennal club, by the shape and dorsal structure of pronotum and elytra, by the keeled tibiae, and by the shape of the aedeagus. It shares with *Bradymerus asper* from the Philippines the relatively small body size (4.5 mm), the 6-segmented antennal club and the keeled tibiae, but both can be distinguished by the shape of the pronotum and the different structure of the elytra (Figs. 11, 69), and by the shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 80, 134).

Bradymerus sumatranus **n. sp.** (Figs. 70, 133)

Holotype (♂): N Sumatra, Pematang-Siantar, 18 km direction to Prapat, 1000 m, IV.–IX.1996, leg. E. W. Diehl, SMNS.

Etymology: Named after the island Sumatra, where the type was collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 70, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.0 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels, with deep supraorbital furrows. Last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly protruding, lateral margin without distinct crenulation but sinuated, pronotal disc with dense punctation and without medial impression, between punctures laterally with a few granules. Elytral intervals 3 (only posteriorly), 4–8 with keels, keels with granules, internal intervals

1–3 on the disc with a row of granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 133.

Diagnosis: To be recognized by the shape of the pronotum with distinctly protruding anterior corners, by the structure of the elytral intervals, and by the shape of the aedeagus. *Bradymerus sumatranus* n. sp. shares with *B. acutangulus* from Java the relatively small body size (6.0–6.5 mm), the 5-segmented antennal club, the deep supraorbital furrows, and the distinctly protruding anterior corners of the pronotum (Figs. 3, 70). Both can be mainly separated by the completely different dorsal structure of the elytra (Figs. 3, 70). The shape of the aedeagus is similar in both species (Figs. 74, 133), but quite different from the other congeners. See also *B. bocakorum* n. sp. and *B. maramagicus* n. sp., both from Mindanao.

Bradymerus sumbawaicus n. sp. (Figs. 72, 135)

Holotype (♂): W Sumbawa, Batudulang, 30 km S Sumbawa Besar, 1000 m, 10.II.1994, leg. L. Bolm, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 26 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. CKAO, 2 ex. CRGT, 2 ex. HNHM, 2 ex. MNHUB, 2 ex. NHMB. – Central Sulawesi, 20 km SE Tambarana, Camp Mauro, 650 m, 11.–16.VII.1999, leg. L. Bolm, 2 ♀♀ SMNS. – S Sulawesi, Bantimurang, 1882, leg. G. Ribbe, 1 ex. MNHUB. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 2.I.2000, leg. K. Ando, 1 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, Salu-Bua, 18.–19.I.2000, leg. B. Gala, 1 ex. CKAO. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, 30.XII.1999, leg. Y. Utsunomiya, 3 ex. CKAO. – SE Sulawesi, Island Buton-Wakarumba, 3.–7.II.1994, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 3 ex. ZSM, 1 ex. SMNS. – SE Sulawesi, Airport 30 km W Kendari, 11.–14.II.1994, leg. I. Jeniš & M. Štrba, 1 ex. ZSM. – S Sulawesi, Puncak Palopo, V.1999, local collector, 8 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, 15–25 km S Pendolo, Mayoa, 7.–10.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 2 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, 35 km NW Palopo, 1400 m, 18.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvář & P. Zábranský, 5 ex. CSBC. – Bali, Danau Buyan, 1300 m, 19.–21.II.1994, leg. L. Bolm, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Bali, Mt. Bahukaru, 1100 m, 26.X.2005, leg. E. Heiss, 3 ex. CRGT. – Flores, Moni, 800 m, 31.I.–1.II.2002, leg. M. Hoffmann & R. Richter, 1 ex. CRGT.

Etymology: Named after the island Sumbawa, where parts of the type series were collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 72, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 6.0–7.8 mm. Genae not broader than eyes, frons without distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum slightly protruding, lateral margin distinctly sinuated, pronotal disc with rough punctation forming confluent longitudinal wrinkles and with medial impression, between punctures with granules. Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with higher and confluent longitudinal granules forming keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 with somewhat lower and more separate longitudinal granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally without distinct keels. Aedeagus see Fig. 135.

Diagnosis: *Bradymerus sumbawaicus* n. sp. shares with *B. elongatus* (Perty, 1831) from Java the undilated genae and the general structure of the elytra with the higher alternate intervals, but can be separated by a different shape of the pronotum (Figs. 27, 72; broader in *B. elongatus*), by a different structure of the pronotum (Figs. 27, 72; more convex and punctation confluent with longitudinal wrinkles in *B. sumbawaicus* n. sp., flat and punctation confluent but without wrinkles in *B. elongatus*), and by a different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 92, 135). See also *B. kodadai* n. sp. from Borneo.

Bradymerus thailandicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 71, 136)

Holotype (♂): NE Thailand, Loei Prov., Phu kradung NP, 1000 m, 6.I.2000, leg. L. Broskiewicz, SMNS.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 7 ex. SMNS, 2 ex, HNHM. – N Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., San Pakia, 1400 m, 1.–15.V.1998, leg. V. Kubáň, 8 ex. NHMB, 3 ex. SMNS. – N Thailand, 56 km NW Chiang Mai, 7.–14.VI.1995, leg. M. Snižek, 2 ex. CSBC. – NW Thailand, 80 km S Mae Hong Song, Khun Yuam, 27.–31.V.1996, leg. F. Kantner, 1 ex. CSBC. – Thailand, Lansang NP, 500 m, 18.–24.IV.1991, leg. D. Král, 1 ex. NHMB. – NW Thailand, N Khun Yuam, Ban Nong Pha Koa, 20.XI.1998, leg. R. Grimm, 1 ex. CRGT. – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Song Prov., Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, 9.–16.V.1991, leg. J. Horák, 1 ex. ZSM. – Laos, Giranville, 3.–24.XI.1919, leg. R. V. de Salvaza, 5 ex. BMNH (*denticeps* det. Gebien). – Vietnam (labelled as Annam), Da Lat (labelled as Dalat), 29.III.1924, leg. R. V. de Salvaza, 1 ex. BMNH. – N Vietnam, Quang ninh Prov., Halong, 29.V.–1.VI.1985, leg. J. Picka, 12 ex. MHNL, 2 ex. SMNS. – N Vietnam, Hai Phong, Halong (labelled as Han-Long), 31.V.1985, 1 ex. CSBC.

Etymology: Named after Thailand, where most of the types were collected.

Description: Dorsal view see Fig. 71, dorsal side dark ferrugineous without metallic shine, body length 5.8–7.8 mm. Genae broader than eyes, frons with distinct supraorbital keels. Last 6 antennomeres forming a club. Anterior corners of pronotum protruding, lateral margin with distinct crenulation, pronotal disc with rough punctation and without medial impression, between punctures with granules. Elytral interval 1 (only near the scutellum) and alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct keels, keels with small granules. Tibiae in both sexes externally with distinct keels; in males posterior tibia internally near the tip with a row of distinct long, yellow setae. Aedeagus see Fig. 136.

Diagnosis: In external morphology, *Bradymerus thailandicus* n. sp. is very similar to *B. crenulicollis* and *B. serricollis*. These three taxa share the broad genae, the rough pronotum with protruding anterior corners and crenulated lateral margin and the elytra with distinct alternate keels. However, *B. thailandicus* n. sp. can be recognized by the comperatively long and parallel joint elytra, by the nearly naked elytral intervals (with several broader setae in *B. crenulicollis* and *B. serricollis*), and mainly by the completely different shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 91, 132, 136).

5 Doubtful taxa of *Bradymerus*

The following taxa must remain as nomina dubia, because the descriptions are too poor and the corresponding types are not available for examination. It might be even possible that these taxa do not belong to *Bradymerus* but to different genera, for example to *Gonocephalum* Solier, 1834.

Bradymerus elegans Pic, 1926	Indochina
Bradymerus indosinensis Gebien, 1939	Indochina
Bradymerus seminitidus Pic, 1926 (homonym of *B. seminitidus* Arrow, 1900)	
Bradymerus simplicithorax Pic, 1926	Indochina
Bradymerus spinicollis Fairmaire, 1896	India
Bradymerus viridescens Pic, 1926	Indochina
Bradymerus vitalisi Pic, 1926	Cambodia

6 Transfer to the genus *Derosphaerus*

Derosphaerus opacicollis (Kulzer, 1951) **n. comb.**

Bradymerus opacicollis Kulzer, 1951.

Studied type material: Philippines, Island Sibuyan, leg. C. F. Baker, ♀ holotype NHMB-F.

Remarks: When describing *Bradymerus opacicollis*, Kulzer (1951) pointed out, that several characters do not fit whithin *Bradymerus*, for example the long antennae, the long shape of the tarsomeres and the shapes of the pronotum and prosternum; and that this taxon therefore very probably represents a new genus. These are all characters of the species-rich genus *Derosphaerus* Thomson, 1858 (syn. *Encyalesthus* Motschulsky, 1860), as well as the longer ventral setation of the tarsomeres, thus, this taxon is herewith transferred to this genus. With 8.5 mm body length, however, it represents a relatively small species among the congeners. The holotype is a female and not a male as stated by Kulzer (1951).

Distribution: Philippines (Island Sibuyan).

7 Identification key for the Oriental species of *Bradymerus*

This key is compiled only as a help for identification and not for phylogenetic interpretations, it does not include all diagnostic characters and is suitable only for males because of the use of male sexual characters. In a few species only females are known as yet and the existence or lacking of an armed anterior tibia in males is tentatively concluded from related species. Not included in the key is *Bradymerus grandis* Fairmaire, 1893 because of its doubtful status.

1 Dorsal side with distinct or at least (in 2 species) with a feeble metallic shine 2
– Dorsal side without metallic shine 13
2 Larger species, body length 8.5–12.0 mm. Male anterior tibia without armature 3
– Smaller species, body length 7.5–8.3 mm. Male anterior tibia at the ventral side with tooth (as in Fig. 31) 12
3 Last 4 antennomeres forming a club (as in Fig. 31) 4
– Last 5 antennomeres forming a club (as in Fig. 32) 5
4 Anterior corners of pronotum protruding; pronotal disc with confluent punctation; alternate elytral intervals with keels (Fig. 17) ..... ***B. crassicollis***
– Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding; pronotal disc with fine and separate punctation; elytral intervals without any keels (Fig. 15) ..... ***B. caeruleipennis***
5 Dorsal side only with a feeble metallic shine (Fig. 48). Aedeagus as in Fig. 119. – Endemic species of the small island Lan Hsu near Taiwan ..... ***B. masumotoi* n. sp.**
– Dorsal side with distinct metallic shine. – Different distribution 6
6 Elytral intervals convex without any keels or granules 7
– Elytral intervals at least partly with keels or granules 9
7 Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly protruding (Fig. 47) ..... ***B. laevicostatus***
– Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding 8
8 Pronotum convex with rounded lateral margins (Fig. 24). – Sri Lanka ... ***B. cyaneipennis***
– Pronotum flat with parallel lateral margins (Fig. 43). Aedeagus as in Fig. 106. – Philippines ..... ***B. iris***
9 Internal elytral intervals with smaller, external intervals with bigger separated granules (Fig. 73) ..... ***B. violaceus***
– Elytral intervals at least partly with keels, without granules 10
10 Only external elytral intervals with feeble keels (Fig. 19). Aedeagus as in Fig. 85 ..... ***B. carinatus***
– Also internal intervals 3, 4, 5 at least partly with keels 11

11 Lateral margin of pronotum distinctly sinuated before posterior angles (Fig. 5). – Sri Lanka ..... *B. aeratus*
– Lateral margin of pronotum not sinuated before posterior angles (Fig. 28). Aedeagus as in Fig. 93. – Philippines ..... *B. eschscholtzi*
12 Last 3 antennomeres forming a club; elytral intervals slightly convex; anterior corners of pronotum not protruding (Fig. 4) ..... *B. aeneus*
– Last 4 antennomeres forming a club; elytral intervals flat; anterior corners of pronotum protruding (Fig. 63). Aedeagus as in Fig. 127 ..... *B. reibnitzi* **n. sp.**
13 Anterior tibia in males with 1–2 distinct teeth at the inner side (as in Fig. 31) 14
– Anterior tibia in males without any armature 24
14 Anterior tibia in males with a pair of distinct teeth at the inner side (Fig. 31). Aedeagus as in Fig. 97 ..... *B. fouquei* **n. sp.**
– Anterior tibia in males with a single tooth at the inner side 15
15 Tooth in the middle of the male tibia 16
– Tooth in the anterior third of the male tibia 17
16 Body length 9.0 mm; pronotum longer; alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 without distinct keels and with feeble pore-bearing granules (Fig. 22). Aedeagus as in Fig. 88 ..... *B. crockerensis* **n. sp.**
– Body length 6.5–7.2 mm; pronotum wider; all elytral intervals with a row of distinct pore-bearing granules (Fig. 35). Aedeagus as in Fig. 101 ..... *B. grimmi* **n. sp.**
17 Last 3 antennomeres forming a club; antennae extraordinary long (Fig. 45). Aedeagus as in Fig. 110 ..... *B. kinabalicus* **n. sp.**
– Last 4 antennomeres forming a club; antennae of normal length 18
18 Dorsal side dull blackish 19
– Dorsal side shining blackish, brownish or ferrugineous 20
19 Anterior corners of pronotum protruding; only alternate elytral intervals 5, 7 with keels; punctures of the elytral rows deeply impressed, longitudinal (Fig. 58). Aedeagus as in Fig. 121 ..... *B. merkli* **n. sp.**
– Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding; alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with keels; punctures of the elytral rows normally impressed, round (Fig. 49). Aedeagus as in Fig. 115 ..... *B. laoticus* **n. sp.**
20 All elytral intervals slightly convex and without any keels or granules (Fig. 10). Aedeagus as in Fig. 83 ..... *B. atronitens*
– At least some elytral intervals with keels or granules 21
21 Pronotal disc with rough and confluent punctation, between punctures with distinct granules (Fig. 29). Aedeagus as in Fig. 96 ..... *B. fukiensis*
– Pronotal disc with dense or even confluent punctation, but without granules 22
22 Alternate elytral intervals 3 (interrupted in the middle), 5, 7 with keels; keels with distinct granules, intervals 1, 2, 4, 6 with a row of distinct granules (Fig. 36). Aedeagus as in Fig. 102 ..... *B. hauseri* **n. sp.**
– Elytral structure different 23
23 All elytral intervals convex, interval 7 somewhat higher and with a row of fine pore-bearing granules (Fig. 67). Aedeagus as in Fig. 130 ..... *B. sijthoffi*
– Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5 with feeble keels, interval 7 with a more distinct keel, intervals 2, 4, 6 slightly convex and without any granules (Fig. 26). Aedeagus as in Fig. 89 ..... *B. drescheri*
24 Genae narrower than eyes 41
– Genae distinctly broader than eyes or at least as broad as eyes 25
25 All elytral intervals with identical fine keels 26
– Only alternate elytral intervals with keels or intervals partly with granules instead of keels, or without keels but with rows of granules 27
26 Pronotal disc with confluent punctation, between punctures without granules; tibiae externally with fine keels. Habitus as in Fig. 68. Aedeagus as in Fig. 131 ..... *B. spretus*
– Pronotal disc with dense punctation, between punctures with fine granules; tibiae externally without keels. Habitus as in Fig. 61. Aedeagus as in Fig. 125 ..... *B. propinquus*
27 Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with distinct, complete and identical keels, other intervals with or without rows of granules 28
– Alternate elytral intervals different, mostly with granules, granules partly confluent .. 36

28 Pronotal disc with a pair of prominent tubercles (Fig. 57). Aedeagus as in Fig. 122 ..... ***B. nodicollis***
– Pronotal disc without a pair of prominent tubercles **29**
29 Pronotal lateral margin without distinct crenulation (as in Fig. 19) **30**
– Pronotal lateral margin with distinct crenulation (as in Fig. 18) **31**
30 Tibiae externally with feeble keels. Habitus as in Fig. 30. Parameres of aedeagus spade-like (Fig. 95). ..... ***B. ferruginipes***
– Tibiae externally without keels. Habitus as in Fig. 40. Parameres of aedeagus more acute (Fig. 107) ..... ***B. interstitialis***
31 Pronotal disc without granules between punctures (Fig. 56). Aedeagus as in Fig. 116 .... ***B. mindanaensis***
– Pronotal disc with granules between punctures **32**
32 Frons without supraorbital keels **33**
– Frons with distinct supraorbital keels **34**
33 Body length 5.3–6.0 mm (Fig. 21). Parameres of aedeagus with rounder tip (Fig. 90) ..... ***B. difficilis***
– Body length 7.5–8.0 mm (Fig. 20). Parameres of aedeagus more acute (Fig. 86) ..... ***B. celebensis***
34 Elytra long and parallel; elytral intervals without setation (Fig. 71). Joint parameres of aedeagus pentagonal (Fig. 136) ..... ***B. thailandicus* n. sp.**
– Elytra shorter; elytral intervals with setation. Joint parameres of aedeagus triangular ... **35**
35 Elytral intervals with broader scale-like setae (Fig. 66). Joint parameres of aedeagus triangular with rounder tip (Fig. 132) ..... ***B. serricollis***
– Elytral intervals with thinner scale-like setae (Fig. 18). Joint parameres of the aedeagus with sinuated and acute tip (Fig. 91) ..... ***B. crenulicollis***
36 Tibia externally without distinct keels. Habitus as in Fig. 39. Aedeagus as in Fig. 108 .... ***B. kabakovi***
– Tibia externally with distinct keels **37**
37 Frons with distinct supraorbital keels **38**
– Frons without supraorbital keels **39**
38 All elytral intervals with longitudinal and confluent tubercles forming interrupted keels, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 slightly more prominent (Fig. 32). Aedeagus as in Fig. 98 ..... ***B. gebieni* n. sp.**
– Internal elytral intervals smooth with small granules, external intervals with prominent longitudinal granules (Fig. 9). Aedeagus as in Fig. 79 ..... ***B. aratus***
39 Body length 3.5 mm; pronotal disc between punctures with distinct tubercles; elytral interval 3 in the middle with prominent keel (Fig. 69). Aedeagus as in Fig. 134 ..... ***B. sprecherae* n. sp.**
– Body length 4.5–7.0 mm; pronotal disc between punctures with granules; elytral structure different **40**
40 Internal elytral intervals with separated granules, external intervals with longitudinal, partly confluent granules (Fig. 34). Joint parameres of aedeagus broader (Fig. 100) ..... ***B. granulipennis***
– Elytral intervals with distinct longitudinal granules, on intervals 3, 5 partly confluent and forming keels (Fig. 11). Joint parameres of aedeagus narrower (Fig. 80) ..... ***B. asper***
41 All eytral intervals slightly convex, neither with keels nor granules **42**
– At least some elytral intervals with distinct keels or rows of granules **47**
42 Anterior corners of pronotum protruding (as in Fig 12) **43**
– Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding **44**
43 Body length 10.8 mm; pronotum widest in the distal third (Fig. 12). Aedeagus as in Fig. 82 ..... ***B. aulacopterus***
– Body length 6.5–7.5 mm; pronotum widest at the base (Fig. 38). Aedeagus as in Fig. 105 . ..... ***B. incostatus***
44 Last 4 antennomeres forming a club **45**
– Last 5 antennomeres forming a club **46**
45 Habitus as in Fig. 7. Joint parameres of aedeagus broad with blunt tip (Fig. 77) ..... ***B. andamanus***
– Habitus as in Fig. 62. Joint parameres of aedeagus long with rounded tip (Fig. 126) ..... ***B. pseudomalayicus* n. sp.**

46 Pronotum widest in the middle; pronotal disc with fine and separate punctation (Fig. 51). Aedeagus as in Fig. 114 ..... ***B. malayicus* n. sp.**
– Pronotum widest before middle; pronotal disc with dense and confluent punctation (Fig. 41). Aedeagus as in Fig. 104 ..... ***B. kanchenjungicus* n. sp.**
47 Anterior margin of pronotum medially with striking prolongation covering completely the head; clypeus bent upwards (Fig. 23) ..... ***B. cucullatus***
– Anterior margin of pronotum not distinctly prolonged; clypeus not bent upwards ... **48**
48 Lateral margin of pronotum widely separated and distinctly bent upwards (Fig. 64). Aedeagus as in Fig. 128 ..... ***B. riedeli* n. sp.**
– Lateral margin of pronotum not distinctly separated and not bent upwards **49**
49 Frons with deep and extraordinary wide supraorbital furrow; pronotum humped (Fig. 55). Aedeagus as in Fig. 123 ..... ***B. michihikoi* n. sp.**
– Frons at most with deep, but never with wide supraorbital furrow; pronotum at most convex but not humped **50**
50 Anterior corners of pronotum not protruding **51**
– Anterior corners of pronotum distinctly or at least slightly protruding (as in Fig. 12) ... **54**
51 All elytral intervals wrinkled by rough punctation, internal intervals flat and anteriorly with a row of distinct granules, external intervals with indistinct keels (Fig. 46). Aedeagus as in Fig. 112 ..... ***B. kulzeri* n. sp.**
– Structure of the elytral intervals different **52**
52 Alternate elytral intervals 3, 5, 7 with keels, intervals 2, 4, 6 smooth and without punctures and granules (Fig. 6). Aedeagus as in Fig. 76 ..... ***B. alternicostis***
– Structure of the elytral intervals different **53**
53 Pronotum widest near the anterior margin; elytral intervals 3 posteriorly, 4 posteriorly, 5, 6, 7 completely with keels; internal intervals 1–4 flat and without granules (Fig. 52). Aedeagus as in Fig. 117 ..... ***B. majeri* n. sp.**
– Pronotum widest in the middle; alternate intervals 3 anteriorly, 5 and 7 completely with keels; internal intervals 2, 4, 6 with separated distinct granules (Fig. 59). Aedeagus as in Fig. 124 ..... ***B. pertyi***
54 Elytral intervals mostly with isolated granules (as in Fig. 53) **55**
– Elytral intervals mostly with keels or with longitudinal confluent tubercles forming keels **58**
55 Pronotum widest in the anterior third **56**
– Pronotum widest in the middle **57**
56 Body length 7.8–9.0 mm; internal elytral intervals 1–3 with a row of separate granules, external intervals with confluent longitudinal granules (Fig. 8). Joint paramers of aedeagus triangular with acute tip (Fig. 78) ..... ***B. andoi* n. sp.**
– Body length 7.2 mm; elytral intervals with distinct granules, granules on intervals 5, 7 sometimes confluent (Fig. 53). Joint parameres of aedeagus finger-like with rounded tip (Fig. 118) ..... ***B. maramagicus* n. sp.**
57 Last 5 antennomeres froming a club; anterior corner of pronotum extremely protruding, acute (Fig. 3). Joint parameres of aedeagus finger-like with rounded tip (Fig. 74) ..... ***B. acutangulus***
– Last 6 antennomeres forming a club; anterior corner of pronotum not extremely protruding, round (Fig. 33). Joint parameres of aedeagus triangular with rounded tip (Fig. 99) ... ***B. gerstmeieri* n. sp.**
58 All elytral intervals with identical keels or only internal two intervals with traces of keels but all other intervals with identical keels **59**
– Keels only present on alternate intervals or in other pattern, but not identical on all intervals **62**
59 All elytral intervals with identical keels **60**
– Only internal intervals 1, 2 with traces of keels but all other intervals with identical keels **61**
60 Body length 7.0–6.5 mm; pronotum longer (Fig. 37). Joint parameres of aedeagus with acute tip (Fig. 103) ..... ***B. impressicollis***
– Body length 5.3–6.5 mm; pronotum wider (Fig. 2). Joint parameres of aedeagus with rounded tip (Fig. 75) ..... ***B. acuticostis***
61 Body length 7.5 mm; joint elytra long (Fig. 65). Basal piece of aedeagus long (Fig. 129). – Endemic species of Christmas Island ..... ***B. seminitidus***

– Body length 5.0–7.0 mm; joint elytra shorter (Fig. 16). Basal piece of aedeagus short (Fig. 87). – Widespread species ..... ***B. clathratus***

62 Last 5 antennomeres forming a club **63**

– Last 6 antennomeres forming a club **66**

63 Body length 6.0 mm; anterior corners of pronotum extremely protruding, acute (Fig. 70). Aedeagus as in Fig. 133 ..... ***B. sumatranus* n. sp.**

– Body length 6.5–9.0 mm; anterior corners of pronotum not extremely protruding, round **64**

64 Pronotum widest in the middle; alternate elytral intervals 3 (only anteriorly), 5, 7 with keels, intervals 2, 5, 7 flat and without granules (Fig. 13). Aedeagus as in Fig. 81 ..... ***B. bifurcatus***

– Pronotum widest in the anterior third; structure of elytral intervals different **65**

65 Alternate elytral interval 3 posteriorly with a low keel, intervals 5 and 7 with complete and high keels, keels with granules (Fig. 14). Aedeagus as in Fig. 84 ..... ***B. bocakorum* n. sp.**

– Elytral intervals 3 posteriorly, 5 and 6 anteriorly, 7 completely with keels, keels without granules (Fig. 60) ..... ***B. planicollis***

66 Alternate elytral intervals 2, 4, 6 only with a few and feeble granules (Fig. 54). Aedeagus as in Fig. 120 ..... ***B. mcgregori***

– Alternate elytral intervals 2, 4, 6 either with keels or granules in a different pattern ... **67**

67 Small species (body length 5.5–7.0 mm) with long and parallel elytra (Fig. 25). Aedeagus as in Fig. 94 ..... ***B. emasicus* n. sp.**

– Somewhat larger species in the average (body length 6.0–9.0 mm) with broader and more compact elytra ..... ***B. elongatus*** (Java), ***B. kaszabi* n. sp.** (Sulawesi), ***B. kodadai* n. sp.** (Borneo), ***B. lombokicus* n. sp.** (Lombok), ***B. sumbawaicus* n. sp.** (Sumbawa, Sulawesi) [The identification of these five quite similar species (mostly endemic insular populations) is only possible by a fastidious comparison of shape and structure of the pronotum, pattern of the keels and granules on the elytral intervals, and shape of the aedeagus; see the details in the descriptions and diagnoses.]

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